THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,712—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6060	MOLDAVIA	10000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MALOJA	12500
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	16000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7990	.....	.....
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	.....

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	.....
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
5th Apl.	SALSETTE	6060	MEDINA	12500
12th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	.....
3rd May	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	16000
10th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
	SALSETTE	6060	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	.....
* Locksley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	7th ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	11th ,,	.....
A Steamer	...	17th ,,	.....
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	.....
City of Birmingham	7476	12th ,,	.....
City of Marseilles	8800	19th ,,	.....
City of Poona	8500	28th ,,	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	5th Dec.	.....
City of Athens	5594	12th ,,	.....
City of Karachi	5566	21st ,,	.....

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9239	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7609	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
Ct. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Naples.....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	.....	23 Dec. 1913
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	3-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	821	429	643
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

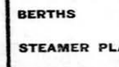
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via Dumra.. 1695 Thurs. 8th August 9 a.m. Linga ... 2185 Friday 9th August † 6 a. m. direct. † Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura," 3209 tons, on Wednesday, 7th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2993 Tons on 3rd August.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
3rd August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	3rd Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750		
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,,	1088*
SECOND CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525		
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 643	,,	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675		
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832	,,	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Puket
Batavia	Karachi	Rangoon
Bombay	Kiang	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala Lumpar	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Thaiping
Foochow	Mo'un	Tientsin
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow		

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SURELY AMAZING!!

THINK

59 h. p. R. A. C. rating
Speed 77 miles an hour
Petrol nearly 24 miles to each gallon
Top speed everywhere

THE LATEST R. A. C. TEST OF SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER.

TOP SPEED RUN. PETROL CONSUMPTION AND SPEED.

A 65 h. p. Six-cylinder Noiseless Napier open touring car with three passengers and luggage has just completed a top speed run from London to Land's End, Land's End to John O'Groats, via Berriedale Hill, and back again to London.

This trial is by far the most severe top speed trial ever run by any car and it is the first time that Berriedale Hill HAS EVER BEEN CLIMBED ON TOP SPEED, and, be it noted, with a car in which the petrol consumption is officially certified to be 23,918 miles to the gallon, and 53,281 ton miles to the gallon over a distance of 1928 miles. Then, at the finish, the car was taken to Brooklands Track and there on the same top gear obtained 77,104 miles per hour.

The Course is infinitely more severe than the London to Edinburgh course, and it is hoped at an early date to run a Napier car over this course to show the comparison.

It is just another test to show the continuous development and improvement of six-cylinder Napiers, and we think it will be universally agreed it is the finest top speed run, combined with petrol consumption and speed at Brooklands, that has ever been completed, especially taking into consideration the severity and length of the trial.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER CARS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE,

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn!

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BYRAMJI BHIKAJI PATEL of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at this Office at 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Apollo Reclamation together with the messuage, tenament or building standing thereon known as Ormsby house containing by admeasurement (inclusive of 400 Sq. Yds., for garden ground) 841 4-9 Sq. Yds., and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by land leased to the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India on or towards the south by Ormiston Road on or towards the East partly by land in the occupation of Shapurji Sorabji Mistry and Hormusji Sorabji Mistry and partly by land leased to Sooker Abraham and Silas Benjamin and on or towards the West by land belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay agreed to be leased to Sorabji Rattonji Contractor which said pieces are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 534 (1 & 2) and Street Nos. 27-27a and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Byramji Bhikaji Patel.—Dated this 1st day of August 1912.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

THE KHAMGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, Forbes Building, Home Street, on THURSDAY the 22nd August, 1912 at 2-45 p. m. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1912.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointment as Director of Mr L. Seyboth in place of Mr. D. H. Glade retired.

4.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 22nd August, 1912, both days inclusive during which period the books will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL and Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 2nd August 1912.

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CHARLES SEPTIMUS PIKE, late Captain, 107th Pioneers,
ROBIN BURN STRICKLAND DUNLOP, late Captain, 27th Light Cavalry, Neemuch.
EDMUND GRAETHEAD WILSON, late Guard: G, 1, P. Railway, Igatpuri.
GEORGE ROBERT SETON LOGAN-HOME, late Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs.
TRICUMJI HIRACHAND, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Glass Decorator and Picture Frame Maker.
ARTHUR JASPER, late Driver, North Western Railway, Quetta.
MOSES KAIZ late of Bombay, a Jewish Mendicant.
Mrs. HOLLAND, widow of the late WILLIAM HOLLAND, Corporal, Royal Garrison Artillery, Mhow.
Mrs. BURKE, wife of an Army Pensioner, Mhow.
J. T. STILES, late of Aden, European Inhabitant.
PRANJIWANDAS GIRDHARLAL, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 2nd day of August, 1912.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Bombay and Western India of the Union Anti-Fouling Composition Co, Ld., of Glasgow, Makers of "VAN DER LINDEN'S" Ships Composition Paint Anti-corrosive, Anti-Fouling, Boot-topping and Hold Compositions and Paints.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Engineers, Ship-wrights and Coppersmiths,
Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1912.

LEOPOLD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(in voluntary liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 5th day of August, 1912 to send their names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to H. R. GREAVES Esqr. and S. E. Wardin Esq. care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Voluntary Liquidators are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof the assets of the Company will be distributed without regard to such claims.

SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Voluntary Liquidators of
The Leopold Mills Coy., Ld.

Bombay 11th July 1912.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.

In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (in liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing an adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Toolsipara, Chinchpookli, Parel.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 3rd August at 4-30-p. m. (S. T.) under instructions from Surajmal B. Mehta Esqr., attorney to the Mortgagees Messrs. Motiji Ludhaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Limbaji Kondaji Phulsunder, Bhugoobai, widow of Kondaji Malba Phulsunder, Ganpat Kondaji, Bhimaji Kondaji and Tookaram, Kondaji under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 6th day of July 1908 and the Indenture of further charge dated 2nd day of September 1908 respectively the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dharmecy S reet at Chinchpoogly on the Western side of Parel outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 292 7-9 Square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 62 (1) and Street No. 23 registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2519 and bounded on the East by the public passage on the West by the Private passage, on the North by the property of Ladha Anaoji and on the South by the house of Limbaji Dipaji Bhoojbal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Surajmal B. Mehta Esqr. attorney for the Mortgagees herein at his office at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1912.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0 do.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX,** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, sofas, chairs, phonographs, with records, iron safes, &c.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case telephone wires.

6 cases No. 50 telephone machines.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay:—the effects of the late Mathuradas Lakhmidas such as small pearl necklace, gold bangles, gold necklaces, gold rings, silver ornaments and pots, silver and copper foreign coins, silk sarees, copper and brass pots &c.

By order of the Post Master General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as metal watches, gold vajratik, rough broken pearls, 7 small bundles of small pearls, books, medicines, wearing apparels etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 „ „ victoria.

1 „ „ brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOK AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1912 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

3 bales F. P. cotton Oojan to Colaba Inv. No. 57 R. R. 3481 of 8-4-12.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman—consisting of writing table, bentwood easychair, teapoy, bookself, glass show case, mahogany book case etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

R. D. 436 No. 1454 and 1455.

2 bales each 125 packets Berlin wool.

B. T. 58.0 No. 1 34-34 cask Tiles Ex. s. s. "Massilia."

One Postal Typewriter.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Flora Building" opposite Dr. Massina Hospital near the Parsi Statue, Shepherd Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood housenold furniture, glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, glass door almyrahs, pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweettoned square piano by Schidmayer and Schoen one harmonium of 11 stops marble top dressing and washhand tables, wooden and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Dismar's table and hanging lamps, etc., etc., the property of R. Bortawick Esq.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1912.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

A Selection of Leading Cases.

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.

Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } From As. 4 to As. 6 per lb.

Liver As. 3 each.

Kidney from As. 8 to As. 9 per doz.

Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.

Fore Quarter As. 4 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.

Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.

Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.

Round from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.

Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.

Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.

Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.

Oxtail from As. 2 1-2 to As. 4 each.

Liver As. 14 per lb.

Kidney from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil

Pomfret (black) nil.

Ghoti from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 each.

Surmaye (large) nil.

Surmaye (small) nil.

Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.

Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 3 each.

Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.

Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.

Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.

Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 4 per doz.

Lobsters nil.

Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.

Chickens from As. 6 to As. 7 each.

Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.

Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.

Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.

Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.

Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.

Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.

Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.

Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.

Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.

Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per doz.

Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs 2 per doz.

Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.

Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 per doz.

do. (Madras) Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

do. (Affose) nil.

do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per doz.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

Sago As. 2 per seer.

Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.

Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.

Eggs pies 7 each.

Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.

arail (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Aug. 1912,

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	31	4	35 p.m.	35	27
Teheran ...	2	10	50 a. m.	3	57
Suez.....	2	1	50 p. m.	1	9

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12).

Dilon reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bashire" till farther notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeidah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams for Hankow in code can only be accepted at sender's risk. (27-5-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret Language (1. E. code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands 31-7-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tengyum and Yunnan (2-5-12).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—July 12, at Exning House, Newmarket, the wife of Col. Edward W. D. Baird, of a son.

BARING—July 7, at Nubia House, Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of Sir Godfrey Baring, Bart, M. P. of a son.

ACWORTH—July 9, at Newport, Fife, the wife of Lieut. Bernard Acworth, R. N., of a daughter.

BLATHWAYT—July 12, at 20 The Court Yard, Eltham, the wife of Capt. Gerald Blathwayt, R. A., of a daughter.

RATTRAY—July 14, at Simla, India, to Major and Mrs. H. S. Rattray, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—COX—July 10, at Edinburgh, Major James St. G. Armstrong, Claremount, Banagher, Ireland, to Muriel, daughter of the late Robert Cox, M. P. Edinburgh.

BIRLEY—SHORIT—July 10, at Portsea Parish Church, the Rev. Hugh Digby Birley, of Ellastone, to Lina Guillamard, daughter of Capt. H. D. Shortt, R. N., Southsea.

CHAPMAN—HENDERSON—July 16, at Abbotts Langley, Edward Wynne Chapman, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Elvira Maude, daughter of H. W. Henderson, of 9 Princes Gardens, S. W., and Serge Hill, King's Langley, Herts.

HOWES—MEADE—July 9, at the Parish Church of St. Peter Boughton, Monchelsea, Kent, the Rev. Percy Graham Howes, son of the late Major-Gen. F. A. Howes, R. E., to Lucy Margaret, daughter of the Rev. U. J. Meade.

McCONNEL—BELFIELD—July 11, at the Parish Church, Wybunbury, Merrick H. McConnel, Royal Horse Art., son of Mr. W. H. McConnel, of Heath End House, Langhurst, Basingstoke, to Mary Clare, daughter of Major-Gen. H. E. Belfield, C. B., D. S. O., of Fox Lodge, Ash, Surrey.

RIPLEY—WATSON—July 13, at St. John's, Hove, William Philip, son of the late Col. Frederick William Ripley, and Georgina Florence, daughter of the late Samuel Watson, of Courtrai, Belgium.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH—July 14, at Stratfordlea, Worthing, John Griffith, late 15th Hussars and Treforgan, aged 79

GREENSHIELDS—July 10, at Tre-Evao, Llangarrow, Herefordshire, John, son of the late J. J. Greenshields, of Singapore, aged 49.

HOLME—July 8, at his residence, 6 Gambier Terrace, Liverpool, Arthur Hill Holme, J. P., V. D., late lieutenant-colonel 1st Lancashire Rifles, aged 71.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Watch the natural operations of trade and keep within them."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 9-30 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Maumad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play under the direction of Mr. J. O'Dell. Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE POMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

Two step.....Julie.....Joyce

Valse .....Decembre .....Godin

Selection.....Our Miss Gibbs .....Caryll

Serenata .....Braga

Gavotte .....Wedding Bells .....Rimmer

Dance .....The Grasshoppers.....Bucalossi

Selection .....The Thistle.....Myddleton

Patrol .....Wee Macgreegor .....Arne.s

ALBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 682, of which 29 were males, 306 females, and 347 children.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—Mr. V. R. Shinde B. A. of the Depressed Classes Mission will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the Social Service League, on "The first Principles of Social Service" in Marathi, on Monday the 5th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan M.A., D.D., will preside.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug.				
3	m 2 1	25 10	m 7 39	17 11
	2 15 a	27 2	8 28 a	18 1
4	m 2 41	25 7	m 8 10	18 8
	2 45 a	26 8	9 1 a	18 0
5	m 3 26	25 3	m 8 49	19 8
	3 22 a	26 2	9 43 a	17 11
6	m 4 22	24 11	m 9 41	20 8
	4 6 a	25 8	10 39 a	17 10
7	m 5 35	24 10	m 10 57	21 6
	5 1 a	25 1	11 49 a	17 6
8	m 7 4	25 2	m 0 52 a	21 9
	6 15 a	24 9		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 3	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 16m	Sunset	7h 14m
„ 4	(Sunday)	„	6h 17m	„	7h 13m
„ 5	(Monday)	„	6h 17m	„	7h 13m
„ 6	(Tuesday)	„	6h 17m	„	7h 12m
„ 7	(Wednesday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 11m
„ 8	(Thursday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m. ; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27-6m. a. m. First Quarter, 19th, 10h. 26-6m. p. m. Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-2m. a.m.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Another Heavy Rainfall Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay has scarcely moved and is now crossing the South Orissa Coast. It has caused an increase of rain in the centre and east of the Peninsula with some heavy rain on the North Madras Coast.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Madras, the Deccan, Hyderabad, the north Madras Coast, the Central Provinces, excluding Berar, Central India, the North West Frontier Province, East and North of the Punjab, South of Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Lower Burma; fairly general in the West Coast, the United Provinces, Lower Bengal, Upper Burma; local in Gujarat, and Baluchistan. A few falls occurred in Bombay, Deccan, Mysore, South Rajputana and Kashmir.

Details of rainfall (in inches) are as follows:—Gulbarga, Raichur and Gopalpur two; Calingapatam eight; Waltair three; Raipur, and Pachmarhi two; Ahmedabad four; Dalbandin, and Fort Sandeman 1-2, Gulmarg one; Cherat two; Parachinar, Murree and Simla 1 1-2; Lahore three; Ludhiana one; Chakrata three; Roorkee, 1 1-2; Balasore one; Silchar 1 1-2; Tezpur four; Cherrapunji three; Myitkyina and Thayetmyo one; Moulmein four and Mergui two.

Temperature is very low in the North West Frontier Province, in the Punjab, except the south-west and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam.

Forecast.—A diminution of rainfall in the North West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the north of the United Provinces, and an increase in the Central Provinces.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer from Aden reports winds less strong than those of last week but stronger than the average.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	37·41	39·68	39·08	36·56
Friday, 2nd August.....	0·17	0·8	0·09	0·07
Total	37·58	39·76	39·17	36·63
Same date last year.....	28·18	28·49	29·03	27·34

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 2

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·07	36·26	38·41	24·69

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 2rd Aug. In.	Cts.	Total up-to-date. In.	Cts.
0	30	43	17

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (1st)	...	...	...	...
Jask	94·3	86·3	...	...
Muscat (1te)	92·3	80·6	0·26	9·29
Muttrah	101·3	83·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	77·4	71·4	0·82	9·97
Lahore	79·4	73·7	2·83	8·84
Sirsa	86·8	76·0	...	6·48
Ambala	79·5	74·9	4·45	13·43
Delhi	88·0	77·8	0·19	11·99
Agra	94·5	79·5	0·06	80·5
Mainpuri	88·3	79·1	...	14·54
Jhansi	88·5	77·5	0·28	18·14
Cawnpore	92·2	78·4	0·03	18·04
Allahabad	92·1	80·5	...	12·81
Jagdishpur	99·0	80·8	...	0·37
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	83·1	75·2	...	6·89
Jaipur	86·7	77·1	...	13·85
Kotah	82·6	77·6	...	14·08
Bhuj	84·5	76·5	0·14	?
Dwarka	84·3	79·2	...	19·55
Veraval	81·6	78·8	...	20·31
Rajkot	87·1	74·3	...	22·83
Jshavnagar Para	90·0	77·0	...	28·85
Surat	86·4	76·6	0·20	43·21
Ahmedabad	89·1	75·7	3·55	24·42
Deesa	86·3	74·4	0·09	10·60
Neemuch	79·9	72·0	0·35	11·39
Indore	76·6	70·1	0·46	17·26
Jubbulpore	84·2	74·3	0·47	15·58
Saugor	84·8	72·6	0·38	14·05
Hoshangabad	81·6	73·4	0·45	21·22
Khandwa	77·2	73·1	0·20	8·32
Akola	79·2	73·1	0·06	12·18
Amraoti	78·8	72·3	0·05	11·06
Nagpur	84·6	74·8	0·08	21·64
Chanda	78·5	73·0	0·73	23·92
Gadinr	85·7	73·6	1·67	25·44
BOMBAY	86·2	79·2	0·07	36·63
Mahabaleshwar	84·3	74·9	0·38	68·19
Mormugao	86·5	77·2	0·16	122·30
Karwar	82·7	76·5	0·10	74·66
Malegaon	85·9	72·6	0·02	7·89
Ahmednagar	85·1	70·5	0·05	4·25
Poona	81·5	70·8	0·04	10·76
Sholapur	90·8	72·1	...	6·47
Satara	87·4	70·3	0·07	4·84
Belgaum	78·8	67·5	0·16	45·57
Kolhapur	78·9	70·7	0·09	10·74
Aurangabad	80·9	76·2	0·15	17·12
Nizamabad (Indur)	79·8	69·7	0·67	9·32
Hyderabad	86·3	76·8	0·11	78·25
Mangalore	82·8	75·6	0·69	80·19
Calicut	85·7	78·2	...	74·97
Cochin	87·0	78·0	...	24·72
Colombo	80·8	75·7	0·70	11·99
Masulipatam	90·0	75·3	...	2·40
Bellary	86·2	75·1	0·18	3·90
Cuddapah	95·5	78·0	0·01	4·01
Madras	82·8	66·3	...	7·95
Bangalore	88·9	73·3	...	4·47
Coimbatore	100·1	79·3	...	4·31
Trichinopoly	96·3	78·7	...	1·04
Negapatam				

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·82," Lahore 2·83", Amtala 0·45" and Delhi 0·19". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Sirsa. Temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab, the deficiency ranging from 9° F. to 19° F. during the day.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·28" of rain. Skies are clear at Cawnpore and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India and fairly general rain in Gujarat; Neemuch has had 0·35", Indore·0.46" Ahmedabad 3·55", Surat 0·20." In Kathiawar, Bhuj records 0·14" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is slightly above the average at Neemuch. Day temperature is in defect in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in Berar; Saugor has had 0·38" Jubbulpore 0·47", Hoshangabad 0·45", Khandwa 0·20". Raipur 1·97", and Chanda 0·73". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·18" Mormugao 0·16" and Karwar 0·10". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 0·15". Hyderabad 0·67" and Belgaum 0·82". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased but has still been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab. Nearly general rain has fallen also in west Central India, the Central Provinces with the exception of Berar, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the north Madras Coast; local rain in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, while in Kathiawar and the United Provinces, only isolated showers have been reported. On the west coast of the Peninsula, precipitation has decreased, Calicut being the only station recording rainfall exceeding half inch. The storm at the head of the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved inland and has begun to affect the weather in the east Central Provinces; where rainfall has in consequence increased.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central and the south United Provinces, west Central India and Hyderabad, local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula. Gujarat and Kathiawar, and some showers in the Punjab and the Deccan. Some increase in the rainfall may occur in the Central Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "India', which left Aden on the afternoon of the 28th July experienced till longitude 50° E. variable or showers southerly light airs; till longitude 52° E. south-south easterly gentle to moderate wind, with increasing sea and swell and cloudy skies; till longitude 64° E. moderate to fresh gale, high sea and swell from the south-west; till arrival this morning moderate to fresh weakening near Bombay to gentle west-south-westerly wind, with moderate swell and cloudy skies. There were passing rain squalls between longitudes 66° and 67° E. There has been a weakening of the wind since the preceding week. Nearly normal conditions now prevail in the Arabian Sea.

LIMITATION ACT.

Amending Bill for Bombay.

The text of a Bill which seeks to amend the Indian Limitation Act 1908 is published. The statement of objects and rasons says:—

By section 31 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, a period of two years' grace was given for the institution of certain suits for which the period of limitation had been reduced by the said Act from 60 to 12 years. It was believed by a large portion of the litigating public that the time taken in obtaining a certificate from a conciliator, in cases in which such certificates are obligatory, would, in accordance with section 48 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, be excluded from this period of two years. It has been ruled, however, by the Bombay High Court in Civil Refrence No. 9 of 1910 that section 31 gave a period of grace of two years from a definite date and that the time occupied in obtaining a certificate could not be excluded. Consequently about 20,000 suits and applications involving claims to the amount of nearly half a crore have been or are likely to be dismissed without the courts going into their merits; and in the case of the suits the court-fees have been paid by the plaintiff. It is considered desirable, therefore, that those who have filed suits, or who have actually obtained certificates before 1st April, 1912, with a view to the filing of suits, should be relieved from this bar of limitation. Where, however, only certificates have been obtained and no suits have been instituted, the plaintiffs must institute their suits within two months of the passing of this Act. As a considerable time has elapsed since the conclusion of the two years' period of grace it is now necessary to exclude not merely the time occupied in obtaining the certificate but also the subsequent period up to the institution of the suit.

RIPON ROAD COLLAPSE.

At the Morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk concluded the inquiry into the death of Rukhmabai, a Hindu woman aged about fifty, who was buried under the debris of the wall that collapsed in Ripon Road on the 25th ultimo.

The owner of the house said he was never informed that the house required repairs. The wall that collapsed, had been repaired last year. He did not know the house was in a dangerous condition. He did not know the cause of the collapse. The house was forty years old.

Deputy-Inspector Sargon said he had made enquiries in the case and his information was that no notice for repairs was served on the landlord.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by her having been buried under the debris of a portion of the house that collapsed.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The attraction this week is entitled the "Victoria Cross" or "Charge of the Light Brigade," which illustrates the more remarkable events of that great and glorious incident in the wars of England. This remarkable story is cleverly represented by pictures to an extent that is, perhaps, more eloquent than words, the principal item being the representation of the celebrated "Charge" itself which appears among other incidents, which occurred immediately before and after it. The programme includes "Art and Innocence," which is a story of unrequited love, followed by "Stripes," (Monsieur Prince in another one of his laughable impersonations). "Nick Winter's New Pupil" affords lessons in logic, and "Pathe's Animated Gazette" of current european events completes what should be regarded as a very alluring programme.

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

The chief attraction in this week's programme at the America-India Theatre is "The Batule of Trafalgar," a fine naval-war film that is of special interest, both on account of its value as an educational subject and its merits as a spectacular production. The fighting scenes are carried out with much vigour and dexterity, and at the same time there is a blending of pathos in order to make the picture more effective. A truly touching scene is that in which the great hero of Trafalgar, the brave Nelson, is shown lying mortally wounded. He receives the news of victory as he lies on the point of death.

CENTRAL FAMINE FUND.

The following is a statement of operations up to and including the 31st of July:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total Contributions	3,48,335	1	3
Total grants voted	3,45,385	0	0
Working expenses	2,100	0	0

Total despatches of hay upto 1-8-12. 3½ (three and a half) Crores lbs of hay

	Rs.
For cattle relief	2,78,185
For human relief	61,700
For wells	5,500
Total	3,45,385

	Rs.
Kaira	31,950
Punch Mahals	52,960
Ahmedabad District	55,255
Broach District	10,000
Ahmadnagar and the Deccan	9,250
Co-operative Credit Societies	1,000
Cattle relief in the affected areas including balance held against loss in hay during transit.	23,003
Native States	1,62,170
Total	3,45,388

NATIVE STATES.

	Rs.
Palanpur, Revakantha and Mahikantha through Political Agents	48,000
Through Kathiawad Central Committee and Political Agents Jhalawad, Gohilwad and Suprintendent Managed Estates Kathiawad...	56,750
To 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Native States in Kathiawar through Dewans or Mahajans ...	18 270
To 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Native States in Gujrat and Palanpur through Dewans or Mahajans	12,930
Catch through Mahajans	22 700
Wells in Kathiawar	5,500
Total	1,62,170

The Managing Committee have resolved to close the Fund from 1st August 1912.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

9th Sunday after Trinity.—4th August.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Lloyd in E flat, Hymns—282, 184, 322, 292. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns 193, 211, 230. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Arthur French, S.P.G.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—7-30 a.m., Tuesdays and Holydays, Holy Eucharist. Daily 8 a. m. Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A.; Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M. A.; Rev. T. W. S

BY THE MAIL.

Home Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

ROYAL GRACIOUSNESS.

HOME.

THE King permitted a very unusual ceremony in the grounds of Buckingham Palace on July 15. At the annual inspection of the Honourable Artillery Company, of which he is captain-general, the section of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, now visiting this country were invited to take part in the parade. As the Boston Ancients paraded with their national and State colours, it meant that the King was present at a parade at which the national colour of the United States of America did not comply with the etiquette usual upon royal parades. Perhaps few remarked this, but nevertheless, when every other colour on the parade was lowered in salute, the "Stars and Stripes" were "let fly." As soon as the King had finished the inspection, Lord Denbigh gave the order to the men to remove headdresses and called for three cheers for the King. These were given while bearskin, busby, and Boston shako were raised aloft.

The King and Queen on July 15 visited Winchester, for so many centuries the capital of England, and one of the richest spots in historical associations the country possesses. The occasion was the celebration of a great work, the restoration of the famous cathedral, which some years ago was found to be threatened by apparently inevitable destruction. Seated in this unique building, in which lie the remains of many of his ancestors, the King heard the stirring address in which the Primate spoke of the past glories of Winchester and its cathedral, and of the daring effort of engineering skill by which the cathedral was saved. A visit of fascinating interest was appropriately closed within the ancient walls of Winchester College, where his Majesty spoke a few words of encouragement and congratulation to Wykehamists.

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave proof of the great interest they take in the work of the League of Mercy by attending, on July 13, the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild in their beautiful grounds at Gunnersbury Park. The event was in substitution for the garden parties given formerly at Marlborough House for the friends of the League by the King and Queen when their Majesties, as Prince and Princess of Wales, honoured the organisation by official association with it. Over two thousand invitations to meet the King and Queen had been issued, and before their Majesties' arrival at five o'clock the terrace and sloping lawn at the back of Gunnersbury House were filled with guests. The King and Queen were conducted by their host and hostess through the grounds, where they chatted with some of the guests, and afterwards took tea in a room opening on to the terrace.

In the House of Commons on July 12 Mr. Pretyman's amendment for the rejection of the Franchise and Registration Bill was negatived by 291 to 218, and the Bill was read a second time. Mr. Balfour took part in the debate, and severely criticised the gerrymandering proposals of the Government. On the subject of women's franchise he remarked that he was quite unable to follow the reasoning of a man who said that every man should have a vote, but no female should. It was straining their credulity a great deal to say that they must democratise their institutions by giving a vote to every casual labourer, but must stop there. Mr. Asquith, who followed, expressed the view that the question of women's franchise was not directly relevant at that stage of the Bill. He recalled that at an early stage of the session the House rejected the proposal to confer the franchise on woman, and said that so far as he was concerned he dismissed at that moment as altogether improbable the hypothesis that the House of Commons was likely to stultify itself by reversing in the same session a considered judgment which it had already arrived at. Mr. Bonar Law and the Solicitor-General also spoke.

Mr. Henry Arthur Colefax, barrister, was on July 17 selected to address the Newark Division of Nottinghamshire Unionists next week with a view of his adoption as Unionist candidate, in succession to Mr. J. R. Starkey, who is retiring at the next General Election.

Sir David Graaff, the Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, arrived at Southampton on July 13 in the "Walmer Castle." Discussing the recent Cabinet changes in South Africa with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Sir David Graaff said that a readjustment of portfolios was necessary in view of the changed conditions, but that General Botha's position was stronger than ever. Asked regarding defence, Sir David Graaff said:—"Our Council of Defence has been constituted. At first the scheme of defence met with much opposition, but now that it has become known it promises to be a great success, and it will be accepted throughout the length and breadth of the land. We have completed a scheme for the defence of our ports, and already a new fort is under construction. As to naval defence, nothing has been done with regard to the creation of our Navy. We pay a naval contribution, and one which I doubt not we shall increase, but one this I can say nothing pending the decision of the Government. In any case you may rest assured that South Africa is anxious and willing to take her full share of the responsibilities of empire." Sir Owen Philips was also a passenger by the "Wolmer Castle."

Mr. Lloyd George was severely handled when he stepped into Kennington Theatre. The attack was sudden and determined, the Chancellor being dragged to the ground, his hat rolling about on the stone flags that lead towards the stage. Pandemonium reigned for some time, the narrow staircase and passage being crammed with shouting, struggling men, while a few rescued Mr. George and kept him secure until Gray was handed over to the police.

The National Insurance Act came into force on July 15, its inauguration being remarkable mainly for a total absence of the enthusiasm which its authors so confidently anticipated on the part of those for whose benefit it has been passed. Except in one or two districts where open hostility was shown, the nation has received the Act with apathetic acquiescence. At Liverpool 11,000 dock workers came out on strike as a protest against the clearing-house system which has been adopted for the leaders pose of working the Act at that port; but the purof the men discountenance their attitude, and they returned to work. Signs are not wanting that the Act will press hardly on certain sections of employed persons, though its effect will necessarily be apparent only after it has been in operation for some little time. The Act was burnt in London as a protest, but the demonstration did not provoke any remarkable ebullition of feeling either for or against the measure. For the rest, the Act continues to entail an immense amount of work on all those engaged in its administration, and there is no probability that their labours will be lightened for some time to come.

Lord Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, has forwarded a cheque for £150 as a donation from the King and Queen to the relief fund for the sufferers by the Cadeby explosion. Of this sum, £100 is from the King and £50 from the Queen. The High Commissioner for New Zealand has sent £25 13s. collected in Napier, New Zealand, for the fund.

Mr. Charles Bury, manager of the Cadeby Main Colliery, who was injured while taking part in the rescue work after the explosion, has died at the Fullerton Hospital, Denaby. This makes the total number of victims eighty-seven.

An evening reception to signalise the opening of the 250th anniversary celebrations of the Royal Society was held on July 15 in the rooms of the Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly. A large number of most distinguished, representatives of Universities and learned societies throughout the world were present, the delegates coming, not only from the British Isles and the Dominions beyond the seas, but also from practically every European country, the United States of America, and Japan.

The Lord Mayor's Relief Fund for the sufferers by the loss of the "Titanic" now amounts to £308,300.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that on August 1 a new system of registered telegraphic addresses in London will be introduced as an experiment. The new system provides for the insertion in the registered address of an "indicator" word, which will enable telegraphists to send telegrams to the appropriate delivery office without reference to records. No charge will be made for registration of the additional word or for its transmission in inland telegrams, and for the present the adoption of the system will be optional.

The aggregate net debt of London, secured on the rates, was, on March 31, 1911, £110,770,419—a decrease of £272,669 during the year, the amount on the corresponding date in 1910 being £111,043,088. In the previous year there was an increase of £421,623. During the financial year, 1910-11, £2,715,432 was paid off or set aside for the redemption of debt, the fresh debt created amounting to £2,441,733. A large portion of the debt, however, has been incurred in respect of revenue-producing services. In its relation to the rateable value of London the total net debt stood at a percentage of 251·64, as compared with 253·61 per cent. on March 31 in the previous year.

Representatives of the Young Scots Society waited on July 15 on the Scottish unofficial Liberal members to urge the necessity for a Scottish Home Rule Bill to be passed next year. It appears that the Young Scots adopted rather a hectoring tone which was not appreciated by all the Scottish Liberal members. It is of interest to note that one member of the deputation suggested that Scottish Home Rule might be a useful red herring to draw across the present dislike of the Insurance Act. The reply of the Scottish Liberal members was that they had already approached the Prime Minister and had received a pronouncement from him on the subject of Scottish Home Rule which was regarded as satisfactory. Mr. Pirrie was not able to attend this meeting, and sent a curious letter to Sir Walter Menzies, the hon. secretary of the party. In this letter Mr. Pirie, who has taken an independent line, said there were two courses open to Scottish Liberals, either to hold up the Irish Bill until a Government Bill on similar lines for Scotland was produced, or at least to secure an undertaking from the Secretary for Scotland that he would back the policy of a Parliament for Scotland. Mr. Pirie added that Mr. McKinnon Wood ought to force this policy on the Government by a threat of resignation if there were no other way. This letter was not read to the meeting.

With the exception of a slight early morning disturbance in Belfast, the Twelfth of July celebrations in Ulster passed off quietly and successfully. The weather in Belfast was, unfortunately, far from favourable, but in spite of the rain the procession was held as announced, and the open-air meeting at Cloughfera was attended by many thousand of Orangemen. Mr. F. E. Smith was the principal speaker, and referring to the "supreme issue" which had arisen, he declared that he and his friends would tread with Ulster the path of its destiny, whether it led to freedom or disaster. The forthcoming inauguration of an "Ulster Day" was announced by Capt. Craig, M. P., who spoke at Ballynahinch; and Sir J. B. Lonsdale, M. P., declared at Tamagee, Comgany Armagh, that Ulster would entertain no compromise. Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P., in a statement with reference to the demonstration in Belfast, expressed the opinion that in face of the most depressing weather the enthusiasm displayed both in the procession and at the meeting was extraordinary, and surpassed all his expectations. The men were splendid in every way, and were made of the right stuff. He continued:—I leave Belfast completely convinced that the Unionists of the city and province are determined at all costs and at all risks to carry out the policy which Sir Edward Carson and the other leaders of the Unionist Party have outlined. The minority in Ireland should in my judgment derive perpetual encouragement from the circumstances that even at the last General Election they enjoyed the support of a majority in the English constituencies, and every attentive student of the by-elections in the last two years knows how much greater that majority is to-day.

A demonstration of Unionist clubmen was held on July 13 at Bangor, County Down, and was attended by 20,000 persons. A resolution was passed expressing determination to resist Home Rule to the uttermost, and warning the Government that if they insisted upon forcing this measure upon the loyal inhabitants of the North of Ireland civil war would inevitably result. Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, M. P., said he was able to tell them with the fullest conviction that there were many indications that the fall of the Government was getting more and more imminent every day. He should not be at all surprised if even before the year was out the Government found themselves unable to face Parliament.

Serious disturbances took place at Kilrea, South Londonderry, late on July 13, on the arrival of the night train from Portrush. The disorder began in an assault by a band of Nationalists on a lad aged fourteen who received a severe mauling. The mob then assembled in an entry adjoining a public-house, armed themselves with porter and lemonade bottles and stones, and awaited the arrival of the excursion train. When the excursionists from the train, principally young women, had almost passed, they were assailed, amid cries of "Home Rule," by a volley of shots, bottles, and stones. The excursionists were driven up the street, but the men of the party rallied and faced the mob. Shots where fired on both sides, and three men were struck by bullets. One of these, a man named Henry, was shot in the back, another in the hand, and Mr. Reilly, a reporter on a Conservative paper in Coleraine, was shot in the ankle and conveyed in a motor car to the Matter Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast, where the bullet was extracted. The police did their utmost to preserve order, but the riot was very fierce, and as the shots were fired at comparatively close range, the wonder is that there were not some deaths.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Minister of Works on July 13 formally opened a canal at Yanco supplying 14,000 acres of the first section of the Murrumbidgee irrigation settlement, for which a perpetual water supply has been ensured by the great Burrinjuck reservoir. The settlement scheme covers one million acres in the Riverina, of which 360,000 acres are irrigable. The Government will establish a non-political Commission, which will control the settlement and auxiliary industries, including butter and bacon factories and fruit canneries, and will also handle the produce for market. All these industries are eventually to be transferred to the settlers for co-operative working.

CANADA.

In the presence of a cheering multitude and thousands of representatives of the Red River settlers, the Duke of Connaught on July 15 laid the corner stone of the statue of Lord Selkirk, who 100 years ago reached Winnipeng with a column of settlers. The Duke of Connaught paid a high tribute to the patriotism, patience, and labours of the pioneers.

In the village of Ste. Cecilie, Quebec, with a population of 300, 60 children have died in two weeks from drinking impure well water.

Mr. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has just finished a tour in the West, says that the construction of the western section is proceeding satisfactorily, notwithstanding a scarcity of labour. It is unlikely, however, that the company will be able to link up the line this year. Referring to the crops in the prairie provinces, Mr. Chamberlin said he had never known the outlook to be better.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General, sailed for England on July 17 Lord de Villiers will act as Governor-General in the meantime and Mr. Hart as High Commissioner.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

The Russian Minister at Peking has lodged a protest against the reported killing of 100 Mussulmans, Russian subjects, by Chinese troops near Khotan, and has made a demand for compensation and the punishment of the offenders. The Chinese Foreign Minister answered that he had no knowledge of the affair, but would immediately telegraph inquiring into the matter and deliver his reply when information was received. In view of Russia's recent Note to the effect that, unless China was able to protect Russians in Turkestan, Russia would take the necessary measures to do so, it is expected that this warning will be carried out. The "Novoe Vremya" is calling for the despatch of troops to Chinese Turkestan.

FRANCE.

In connexion with the celebrations of the 14th of July the President of the Republic has signed a decree remitting the remainder of the terms of imprisonment which are now being served by Herve, Bronteboux, and five other Revolutionary or Anarchist agitators, Gustave Herve, the editor of "La Guerre Sociale, has been detained since May, 1910, as a political prisoner. The clemency of President Fallieres is exercised at the instance of the Minister of Justice, M. Briand, who was Prime Minister at the time when Herve was arrested during the great railway strike.

The chief feature of popular interest at the Longchamp review on July 14, was presented by the 28th Regiment of the Line, various companies of which wore the new uniforms designed for the French Army by the well-known painter of military subject M. Edouard Detaille. Of these the "blue grey" field service dress includes a tunic and greatcoat of bluish-grey colour together with the time-honoured red trousers, but putties are worn. The headdress is a red and blue kepi. The "grey-green" field service dress, which is the mignonette-coloured uniform tried at the last manœuvres and now dyed to a slightly different tint, was likewise to be seen. The headdress worn with this uniform is a helmet which, to judge from the comments of the crowd, is unlikely to satisfy public opinion. It is of a low coal scuttle shape with hollow ridge. The "full dress" is a dark blue tunic with small red epaulettes and the helmet is a heavy black affair with copper ridges. Officers in full dress wear a blue sash knotted on the left hand side ending in a golden fringe. Their rank is shown on their epaulettes instead of by braid on the sleeves.

The manifesto of the dissentient Radical Committee of the Senate and the Chamber, or rather M. Clemenceau's manifesto—for every one knows that it is from his pen—is a fulminant appeal to the country. M. Clemenceau believes that Monarchist and Church influences are still formidable after the separation of the Churches from the State, the suppression of the religious orders, the establishment of "l'ecole laique," and the "Republicanization," of the Army. He frankly classes the proportionalist movement with Boulangism. It remains to be seen whether the country or even the strongly Radical Senate will take so tragic a view of proportional representation as do M. Clemenceau and the vigilance committee of which he is the eloquent spokesman.

GERMANY.

It is announced that the Russian officer Captain Kostevitsch, who is accused of espionage and has been in prison in Berlin for nearly a month, will be removed to Leipzig, where, according to all appearances, he will have to stand his trial before the Supreme Court of the Empire.

Speaking at the golden jubilee banquet of the League of German Marksmen Prince Henry of Prussia said:—He who to-day does not openly confess Emperor and Empire does not belong to us. It is not done by festival enthusiasm. It is work in daily life which decides. Therefore I appeal to the citizen classes—work quietly for the strengthening and establishment of the Imperial idea. From north and south, from east and west men of every German race have congregated here. Let every race be true to its Lord (Herr), and let us all be true to our Overlord (Oberherr), his Majesty the German Emperor. Let this festival not pass without vigorous confession of Emperor and Empire and the German ideals. "Treffeist Trumpf"! For the citizen let trumps be obedience and order in the State. Rise from your seats and raise your glasses with the cry, "Long live the Emperor, whom God protect!" The Radical Press is disturbed by Prince Henry's language. The "Rossische Zeitung" observes that "Lord and Overlord" are conceptions which have no place in modern Constitutions.

PERSIA.

A strong effort is now being made by the British Minister to secure the opening of the Bakhtiari trade route, otherwise known as the Lynch road, from Teheran to Mohammerah. Owing to the insecurity which prevails, Messrs. Lynch recently stopped all transport, and this appears to have brought the Bakhtiari, to their senses. It has now been agreed to appoint the Sardar Jengh as Ilkhani of the Bakhtiari for a term of five years, to reside at Behbehan with despotic powers. His principal task will be to secure the safety of the trade route and to maintain good relations with the Sheikhs at Mohammerah. Amir Mofakhem, a Bakhtiari, is also to be appointed Governor of Kirman.

TURKEY.

The Foreign Office has informed the Eastern Question Association (British Committee) that in Sir E. Grey's opinion the declarations made by the Turkish Minister of the Interior, after his recent journey in Macedonia and Albania, and the request of the Turkish Government for the loan of five additional British officers, which is being sympathetically considered by his Majesty's Government, and for two additional French officers for service in the Ottoman "Gendarmerie," indicate that the Sublime Porte realize the need of reforms in the administration of the European provinces of the Empire, and are determined to take the necessary measures to introduce them.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate last Saturday disposed of the Lorimer case by unseating the Illinois Senator. The Senate of the United States was presented on May 20 with the majority and minority reports of the special committee appointed to investigate the case of Senator Lorimer, whose election, it was alleged, had been procured by corruption. The majority report upheld the election in view of the Senate's decision in the first investigation, the minority report found that the evidence in the second investigation showed that at least ten votes for Mr. Lorimer were corrupt.

The House of Representatives has passed the Bill advocated by organized labour which creates a Department of Labour. The Secretary of the Department is to be a member of the Cabinet. The Bill now goes to the Senate.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From July 12 to July 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col E R W C Carroll, I M S, B	Lieut-Col S Geozhegan, 62 Punj
Capt N R G C McVean, I M S, B	Major G Bidie, I M S
Mr H E Cross, B	Major W G Richards, I M S
Mr T W G Davis, B	Capt F P P Rouse, S T C
Mr A G N Bremer, B	Capt H J H Dawson, 82 Punj
Mr B Fischer B	Capt C A James, 126 Bal Inf
Mr O S Parsons, B	Capt W R Laurenson, 86 Carn Inf
Mr H C N Prance, B	Capt S A Ruzzak, I M S
Mr F W Schoneman, B	Capt W A Mearns, I M S
Mr A A Molloney, B	Lieut M C Raymond, 34 Poona H
Mr F W Thorp, B	Comdr S Hamilton, R I M
Mr W A Le Roxignol, B	Asst Engr S Trenoweth, R I M
Mr H W A Watson, B	
Mr S Shavaksha, B	
Mr G S P Percival, M	
Mr T A Andrew, Bo	
Mr J P D'Arcy, Bo	
Major-Gen M H S Grover	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F T C Hughes, B, 2 mo	Mr A du Pre Leuning, B, 3 mo M C
Major J Frizelle, B 21 days	Mr G H M Stroesfeld, B 10 days
Mr R E Jack, B Cov, 2 mo M C	Mr C A Smith, M, 5 days
Mr R B Smith, B Cov, 3 mo M C	Major H P Keelan, 107 Frs, 1 day
Mr F J Cooks, B. Cov, 12 days	Major H M Turton, 104 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Mr H W P Scroope, B Cov 1 mo 18 days	Capt D W Wilson, 17 Cav, to Dec 15, 1912
Mr F St G de Carteret, B 3 mo 7 days	Capt F E Koebel, 51 Sikhs, 1 day
Mr B L Austin, B, 3 mo M C	Capt J W Burnett, I M S, 10 days
Mr W G Wood, B, 1 mo	Lieut T S Farrell, B I M
Rev R W Campbell, B, 3 mo M C	6 mo M C
Rev B B Carter, B 3 mo M C	Lieut G C G Grey, 3 Horse, to Oct 12, 1912
Mr S A J Keatinge, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut H Brookes, 101 Green 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W Lebsley, I M S, B	Mr R E Jack, B Cov
	Lieut A MacD, Dick, I M S

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1912.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon, the 3rd instant, from 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

2. Town Hall Drill will be as usual on Tuesday evening next, the 6th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1912.

441. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Gooldas Tejpal Hospital), on Monday, the 5th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

Sir Roger Casement's Terrible Indictment.

SOUTH AMERICAN CONGO.

Sir Roger Casement's Report on the methods of rubber collection and the treatment of Indians in the region dominated by the Peruvian Amazon Company was published on July 13. Nearly two years have passed since public attention was first called to the company's operations which were said to be attended by atrocities against the Indian population of an appalling kind. The result of Sir Roger Casement's official investigations, now published after much delay, is entirely to confirm the charges then made. The Report reveals a systematized barbarity not equalled by King Leopold's infamous "regime" in the Congo.

Two quotations from Sir Roger Casement's Report will suffice to make the system clear. The first deals with the method by which districts become subject to such traders or their agents:—

It is the commonest thing to hear on the Upper Amazon, a trader speak of "my Indians" or of "my river." Men descend or ascend a hitherto unsettled river, establish themselves on its banks, reduce the forest tribe or tribes to work for them on their terms, and henceforth that river and those Indians become the close preserve, jealously guarded, of the first adventurer. Any attempt to ascend that river by another is regarded as "piracy," while to enter into friendly relations with the Indians is a capital offence, and those attempting it must go with their lives in their hands. "Rubber pirates" are shot at sight, while "thefts" of Indians involve bloody reprisals and private wars that recall the feudal conflicts of the early Middle Ages. An Indian tribe once "conquered" becomes the exclusive property of the successful assailant, and this lawless claim is recognized as a right over a widely extended region which is not limited to the Putumayo district alone. Needless to say, it has no sanction in law, whether in Peru or any other of the Republics sharing the sovereignty of the remote forests in which it prevails. Custom sanctioned by long tradition, and an evil usage whose maxim is that "the Indian has no rights," are far stronger than a distant law that rarely emerges into practice. More than one instance of magistrates actively intervening to capture or compel runaway Indians to return to the bondage they had fled from were brought to my notice in regions much more effectively administered than the Putumayo. Appeals to the constituted authorities to investigate and redress in cases of this kind, in more than one instance I am aware of, have been of no avail. The established usage was far stronger than law.

Having established himself, the owner of a district and its Indians proceeds to collect rubber by the simple process of demanding so much per head from every Indian within reach.

FLOGGING, TORTURE, AND MURDER.

The second quotation, which follows, will serve to show the reign of terror which ensues:—

Flogging was the least of the tortures inflicted on the failing rubber-gatherer, but it was the most universal and indiscriminate. Every section visited had its "stocks" or stocks and its duly appointed flaggers in ordinary. At some of the stations the principal flogger was the station cook—two such men were directly named to me, and I ate the food they prepared, while many of their victims carried my baggage from station to station, and showed often terrible scars on their limbs inflicted at the hands of these men. Indians were often flogged while actually confined in the stocks, but this would be a sort of extra or gratuitous beating. The general method of flogging described to me by those who had themselves administered the lash was to apply it on the bare buttocks, the back and thighs coming in for a share of the blows, while the victim, male or female, lay or was forcibly extended on the ground; sometimes pegged out. Needless to say, I did not witness any of these executions. . .

In many cases the Indian rubber worker—who knew roughly what quantity of rubber was expected of him—when he brought his load to be weighed seeing that the needle of the balance did not touch the required spot, would throw himself face downwards on the ground and in that posture await the inevitable blows. An individual who had often taken part in these floggings and who charged himself with two murders, of Indians, has thus left on record the manner of flogging the Indians at stations where he served. I quote this testimony, as this man's evidence, which was in my possession when I visited the region, was amply confirmed by one of the British subjects I examined, who had himself been charged in that evidence with flogging an Indian girl whom the man in question had then shot, when her back after that flogging had putrefied, so that it became full of maggots. He states in his evidence—and the assertion was frequently borne out by others I met and questioned:—

"The Indian is so humble that as soon as he sees that the needle of the scale does not mark the 10 kilog., he himself stretches out his hands and throws himself on the ground to receive the punishment. Then the chief or a subordinate advances, bends down, takes the Indian by his hair, strikes him, raises his head, drops it face downwards on the ground, and after the face is beaten and kicked and covered with blood the Indian is scourged."

This picture is true; detailed descriptions of floggings of this kind were again and again made to me by men who had been employed in the work. Indians were flogged not only for shortage in rubber, but still more grievously if they dared to run away from their houses, and, by flight to a distant region, to escape altogether from the tasks laid upon them. Such flight as this was counted a capital offence, and the fugitives, if captured, were as often tortured and put to death as brutally flogged.

Far more terrible examples of cruelty are quoted on the direct evidence of witnesses of the crimes. We cannot reproduce them. It must suffice to say that all the Indians of such a district, without discrimination of age or sex, become the helpless victims of the lust, cupidity and savage cruelty of its conqueror.

SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Edward Grey has done all that is possible to induce the Peruvian Government to bring the malefactors to justice and establish some adequate system of administrative control. Sir Roger Casement's findings were at once communicated to the Peruvian and to the United States Governments, and the Blue-book contains correspondence both with Lima and with Washington, dating from March 1911, to June of this year. Owing to these efforts some advance towards reform has been made. The Peruvian Government has carried out a judicial inquiry of its own, which entirely confirms Sir Roger Casement's report. It has, moreover, made constant promises of reform to the British Minister at Lima, whose representations have latterly been supported by his American colleague. A British and an American consul have also been appointed at Iquitos, the former with special instructions to travel on the confluents of the Amazon and report. But no definite reform has yet been carried out. Sir Roger Casement returned to Iquitos on a second inquiry last autumn, and was obliged to report that no effective steps had been taken either to punish those responsible for the system he denounced or to prevent its continuance. The Peruvian Government has since appointed a commission and an assistant commission to outline reforms, but their work is constantly delayed. It is in any case unnecessary, for a scheme of reform has already been submitted by Dr. Paredes, the Peruvian Judicial Commissioner, who was first sent out to report, and the traffic could unquestionably be suppressed simply by a more rigid application of existing law. That these are not being applied is proved by the fact, quoted by Sir Edward Grey in his final despatch to Washington, that the amount of rubber exported from January 1 up to the end of April this year equals the whole of the export for 1911.

The best remedy available, apart from Government action, would undoubtedly be the establishment of a Roman Catholic mission, and such a mission, if despatched, should receive the support of all right-minded people without distinction, since no other Christian denomination would be allowed by Peruvian law to undertake a similar task.

A GERMAN MISAPPREHENSION.

A Berlin Correspondent telegraphs that a few German newspapers, no doubt by unintentional error, have conveyed the impression that the cruelties at Putumayo, described in Sir Roger Casement's report have been perpetrated by Englishmen.

IMPERIAL UNION.

Mr. Borden on the Relations of the Empire.

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

Mr. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and other members of the Canadian and South African Parliaments, were entertained at dinner on July 16, at the House of Commons by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Chairman (Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M. P.) read a letter from the Prime Minister regretting his absence, which was due to a long-standing previous engagement for the anniversary gathering of the Royal Society.

Mr. Borden, who was received with cheers, said in part:—

It has been said that the British Empire of to-day is in truth a very modern organization. This observation carries weight when we consider the modification of constitutional relations within the Empire during the past half century. At one time this Mother of Parliaments was in truth and in fact an Imperial Parliament in the highest sense. If I understand correctly conditions of to-day, that "status" has ceased to exist. A Parliament elected upon issues chiefly, if not altogether, local and domestic, a Parliament which expends so large a portion of its time and energy in discussing and determining questions of purely domestic concern, can hardly be regarded as an Imperial Parliament in the highest or truest sense. The complete autonomy which has been granted to the great Dominions of the Empire has given them practically complete control of their own affairs. As a result the Crown has become the strongest, if not the chief, tie which unites the Dominions with the Motherland and preserves the integrity and cohesion of the Empire.

In one important respect, however, the Parliament and Government of the Mother Country still control the relations and destinies of the Empire. The policy which settles the issues of peace and war for the entire Empire is formulated and carried out by a Government which is responsible only to a House of Commons elected by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, and which continues in office only so long as it enjoys the confidence of that House whose composition is usually determined by domestic issues.

So long as the British supremacy of the seas was unchallenged, so long as that supremacy was maintained by Britain alone, there was little cause to criticize this condition which was supposed to be based on a theory of guardianship or trusteeship. The Dominions of the Empire were the wards and the Mother Country was the trustee or guardian, and as such she determined and enforced her foreign policy for the whole Empire. The Dominions in the meantime have been developing their resources, have been expending their moneys in public works, in providing means of transportation, in the many necessities which arise in the rapid and unparalleled development of their resources, and in the establishment of conditions of modern civilization throughout great territories. (Cheers.) The time is at hand when they will be called upon to take their reasonable and legitimate share in maintaining the security of the Empire's existence. I need not say that in time of peril I believe that every Dominion, I am sure that Canada, would give a response not less loyal or less earnest than that of the Motherland herself. One realizes, however, that when the day of peril shall have arrived, the day for effective preparation may have passed.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

I conceive that those who accept a share in and a responsibility for the defence and security of this vast Empire are no longer to be considered, as wards by self-constituted guardians. It has been my good fortune to know something of Canada and of the Canadian people. The past twelve years of my life have been almost constantly devoted to that effort. It does not seem to me that Canadians are of the invertebrate type which would willingly accept any such condition. Within the lifetime of your children Canada, in all human probability, will surpass these islands in population and resources. Those of you who have known the Dominion intimately through the opportunity of travel and observation will not gainsay that estimate. It needs only a statement of this expectation to assure you of the magnitude of the issue. That issue is fraught with grave significance for us, but with even deeper meaning for you. The next ten or twenty years will be critical in the history of this Empire; they may be even decisive of its feature. God grant that whether we be of these Mother Islands or of the great Dominions beyond the sea we may so bear ourselves that the future shall not hold to our lips the chalice of vain regret for opportunity neglected and dead. (Loud cheers.)

"THE ANNEXATION SPECTRE."

A wire from Toronto dated July 18 said:—In a signed article in "Le Devior" Mr. Bourassa discusses "The Annexation Spectre and why French-Canadians no longer fear it." The Nationalist Leader says that in the past French-Canadians have strenuously opposed the idea of political union with the United States, but they are beginning to doubt the usefulness of this position since they have sought vainly any gratitude from their English-speaking compatriots. He denies that annexation would involve disaster to the French language or the Roman Catholic religion. In the United States the people leave the Catholics and the Bishops to settle their own affairs, while in Canada Orange Lodges and political demagogues are agents of persecution. As to the schools, the position in the United States is no worse than in a Canadian province where there are no separate schools—with the difference that in Canada previous rights have been taken away. Mr. Bourassa is emphatic in declaring that the French language would hold as good a position under political union with the United States as under existing conditions.

DEEP INTEREST IN CANADA.

There is intense interest in the negotiations between the Canadian Ministers and the Imperial authorities, said a cable to the "Times" from Toronto, on July 16. Many improbable statements have been telegraphed to Canada, and, apparently, there is much misunderstanding of the whole Canadian position. Judging by despatches from Australia there is misunderstanding there also as to the policy Canada desires to adopt.

It is not understood that the Dominion will give Dreadnoughts to the Admiralty, but it will build Dreadnoughts at intervals of two or three years. These Dreadnoughts will constitute an integral portion of the Imperial Navy in time of war, and also be the chief vessels of the Canadian Fleet, if one be hereafter established. Any immediate agreement to build Dreadnoughts represents only an emergency contribution to the Empire. Beyond this a permanent policy will be devised in consultation with the Imperial authorities and representation is sought in the Imperial Councils. Telegrams to this country suggesting that the Canadian Ministers will offer a cash contribution or that the Canadian Pacific Railway will provide an annual subsidy of one million dollars for a fast steamship cruiser service between Canada and England are found on mere speculation, although it is certain that the railway contemplates a greatly improved service between Halifax and Liverpool. There is increasing confidence that a satisfactory arrangement will be made between the Canadian Ministers and the Admiralty, and there will certainly be grave dissatisfaction if the programme adopted by the Dominion is not adequate to its position in the Empire and such as to impress to other Dominions and outside nations with the determination of this country to assume a full measure of responsibility for the defence of the Empire. An inadequate programme would excite protests throughout the whole Dominion, while an adequate programme would be received with enthusiasm and would be supported more strongly if it were found possible to have the vessels built in the Dominion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is "just as good." Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTEUR LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra

SPORTING NEWS.

South Africa Wins the "Marathon."

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Enormous numbers of people have flocked into Stockholm during the last 48 hours, wired the "Times" correspondent on July 14. The streets were alive all through the short white night with crowds of sightseers and merrymakers, and to-day every thoroughfare leading towards the Stadium has been thronged. The Stadium itself, full to the last inch of standing room, contained not less than 27,000 people, and your representative stationed half-way out on the Marathon course tells me that the crowd there is four deep and lines the entire road, besides masses of people packed on banks and hillocks.

The heat was intense both in the Stadium and along the course, which was dusty and difficult, being in places so rough that competitors preferred to run by the roadside. No wonder many favourites failed to finish, for racing is such conditions is indeed a tremendous test of endurance.

Sixty odd starters were sent off shortly before 2 o'clock in nine rows of seven abreast, and as they strung out in making the preliminary circuit of the Stadium the last runners, who happened to be two Englishmen, were fully 150 yards behind the leaders.

It was intensely exciting to watch the little flags fluttering in the sunshine and to catch the rumours that flew about the crowded seats. The Union Jacks held pride of place, but next to them, waving erect above Sweden and Italy, an ominous intruder had arisen—namely, the Stars and Stripes. The Stadium buzzed in strained excitement and palpitated with heat. Then came from somewhere outside a clear fanfare of trumpets and immediately after it the long roar of human voices for which we were waiting. Another minute and out from the dark entrance arch into the blazing sun came, very slowly, it seemed and looking strangely insignificant, one solitary green-clad figure. In the last few minutes we had feared so much that the first runner to appear would be clad in white with the Stars and Stripes on his breast that a great roar went up to the accompaniment of which MacArthur, for it was he, pounded quite alone round the wide cinder path. Fifty yards from the finish, while 20,000 people shrieked applause, one of the officials threw over the runner's shoulders a huge wreath of bay leaves, tied with long streamers of Swedish blue and yellow, and, so draped and still quite alone on the running path, the South African broke the tape, the "Marathon" winner of 1912.

The Stadium had almost subsided into comparative silence when another figure came out of the dark archway. It was Gitsham and South Africa had won the first and second places. Then followed a long series of American competitors. Seven of the next ten arrivals bore the Stars and Stripes on their jerseys. The sequence was broken only by J. Daffy (Canada) and E. Fabre (Canada) in the fifth and eleventh places, and S. Jacobsson (Sweden) in the sixth. The first Englishman to finish was H. Green, who was 14th.

LEANDER'S VICTORY.

By winning two of the three events decided at the Olympic Regatta at Stockholm on July 19 the British oarsmen, to a certain extent, retrieved the laurels which had been lost by the British athletes in the Stadium last week.

The successes were gained by the Leander crew in the eight-oared race and by W. D. Kinnear in the sculls. Leander, who had defeated the Australian crew on Thursday, were called upon to row two races yesterday. In the semi-final round, decided in the morning, they easily defeated the Borussia crew from Berlin; and then in the final they were opposed by a fresh crew in New College, Oxford, who had had the good fortune to draw a bye in the semi-final. A great race ended in favour of Leander by a length. Kinnear had a fairly easy task in the final of sculls to defeat Veirman, the Belgian champion.

Germany found consolation for the defeat of the Borussia crew in the eights by the victory of Ludwighafen in the fours. The Thames crew were their opponents in the final.

RACING.

At the Lingfield Park meeting on July 12 the Lingfield Park Stakes was won by Apprentice, Cuthbert being second, and Bangalore third.

The Great Foal Plate at Lingfield was won on July 13 by Capt. Homfray's Charity by three lengths from Lord Rosebery's Apennine, Sir E. Cassels Canzons being third.

The Dullingham Plate was won on July 16 by his Majesty's Le Lac. Mr. Duryea's Sweeper II. was second, and Mr. P. Ralli's Tidal Wave third. The Khedive Plate was won by Mr. Raphael's Louvois, the Beaufort Stakes by Mr. J. Buchanan's Chanteur, and the Soltykoff Stakes by Mr. Basset's St. Meriadoc.

At Newmarket on July 17 the July Handicap Race was won by Mr. H. Gambury's Sir Max; the Zetland Plate by Sir R. Waldie-Griffiths Hoch; and the Swaffham Welter Handicap by Lord Savile's Newmarket.

CRICKET.

At Lords on July 12 Eton gained a lead of 144 runs with one wicket to fall in their first innings against Harrow. The Harrow score of 188 was passed by the Etonians with only five wickets down. Mr. Wigan contributed 64, Mr. Davies 59, and Mr. Rawstorne 59 not out towards the large score of 332 for nine wickets.—At the Oval an even game was played, and at the close the Players held a lead of 12 runs. The Gentlemen were all out for 366 and the Players scored 378, of which J. W. Hearne made 123 not out.—At Tunbridge Wells Yorkshire added 212 to their overnight score of 331 for three wickets. Denton contributed 221 to the large total of 543. Kent made 180 for three wickets, and were thus 360 runs behind.—A Nottinghamshire who at the close of play were 170 runs behind, with three wickets in hand.

At Lord's on July 13 Eton beat Harrow by six wickets. Eton were all out for 340 and held a lead of 152. Harrow made a good recovery in their second innings with the aid of a fine score of 137 which Mr. C. H. B. Blount contributed to the total of 295. Eton thus required 144 runs to win, which they secured for the loss of four wickets in less than two hours.—At the Oval the Gentlemen v. Players' match ended in a draw. The Gentlemen, who were 12 runs behind on the first innings, declared their second innings closed when they had lost seven wickets for 245 runs, and thus held a lead of 233. The Players at the close had made 136 for the loss of five wickets.—At Tunbridge Wells Yorkshire beat Kent by an innings and 45 runs.

At Lord's on July 15 South Africa began badly, but Mr. H.W. Taylor contributed to a good recovery with a score of 93, and the innings closed for 263. At the close of play, Australia, who made 86 for two wickets, were 177 behind—At Maidstone, Middlesex scored 328 in their first innings against Kent.—At Manchester, Lancashire scored 365 for the loss of eight wickets against Surrey. Mr. Spooner made 104.—At Brighton, Sussex in their match against Nottinghamshire made 294 for seven wickets, towards which R. Relf contributed 169 and Vine 83.—At Sheffield, Yorkshire scored 350 and Leicestershire 15 for no wicket.

The presence of the King at Lord's on July 16 lent a special distinction to the cricket. Australia, who had made 86 for two wickets overnight, and were 177 behind the South African total, were all out for 390. A fine stand of 242 was made for the third wicket by Mr. C. Kelleway and Mr. W. Bardsley, who made 102 and 164 respectively. South Africa failed signally in their second innings, and lost eight wickets for 146. They thus held a lead of 19 runs, with two wickets to fall.—At Maidstone, Kent and Middlesex were exactly even on the first innings, each with scores of 328. Middlesex made 138 for three wickets in the second innings.—At Manchester, Lancashire gained a great advantage over Surrey, who, in spite of a century by Hobbs, made only 213 against Lancashire's score of 430. Surrey, who followed on, made 34 for two wickets, and were thus 183 behind.—At Sheffield, Yorkshire held a lead of 210 on the first innings. Leicestershire followed on and scored 190 for one wicket, to which Mr. C. J. B. Wood contributed 71 and Knight 110 not out.

As Lord's on July 17 Australia beat South Africa by 10 wickets. South Africa continued their second innings, and increased their overnight score of 146 for eight wickets to 173. They thus held a lead of forty-six runs, which Australia secured without loss of wickets.—At Maidstone, Middlesex beat Kent by 271 runs. Middlesex declared their innings closed with the score at 377 for six wickets, and Kent were all out for 106.—At Manchester, Surrey were beaten by 10 wickets.—At Sheffield, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by 8 wickets.—At Brighton, Sussex and Nottinghamshire played a drawn game, in the course of which five centuries were made.

POLO.

York beat Colchester at Ranelagh on July 12 by 7 goals to 2, and so won the Junior County Cup. The sides were:—York.—The Hon. A. A. L. Melville, Mr. Noel Scott Robson, Capt. D. McCombie, and Mr. E. Whitehead (back). Colchester.—Mr. G. C. W. Bairstow, Capt. G. A. Sanford, Mr. D. C. M. Beech, and Mr. T. C. Harman (back).

In the final round for the Roehampton Cup on July 13 the Wanderers beat the Quidnuncs by 7 goals to 4. The sides were:—Wanderers.—Capt. G. Bellville, Major P. D. FitzGerald, Major E. H. Brassey, and Mr. F. A. Gill (back. Quidnuncs.—Duque de Peneranda, Capt. H. Tomkinson, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, and Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson (back.)

In the final for the Madrid Cup the 3rd batt. Coldstream Guards beat the 2nd batt. Coldstream Guards by 6 goals to 5, after extra time had been played. The sides were:—3rd batt.: Mr. J. N. Herdick, Mr. D. O. Bingham, Capt. J. H. Brocklehurst, and Mr. H. W. Verelst (back.) 2nd batt. Capt E. Christie-Miller, Mr. M. Beckwith Smith, Capt. J. V. Campbell, and Capt. J. E. Gibbs (back.)

In the contest for the King's Coronation Cup the Old Cantabs beat the Royal Horse Guards at Ranelagh on July 13 by 10 goals to 4. The sides were:—Old Cantabs: Capt. G. Heseltine, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Lord Wodehouse (back.) Royal Horse Guards: Capt. G. V. S. Bowlby, Capt. Lord A. Innes-Ker, Capt. Harold Brassey, and Capt. J. F. Harrison (back). The King's Coronation Cup is open to competition only among the winners of the Champion Cup at Hurlingham, the Inter-Regimental Cup at Harlingham, the Ranelagh Open Cup, and representative team's from the King's Dependencies and Dominions beyond the Seas. This year the issue was reduced to a single match between the Old Cantabs, the winners of the Champion Cup and the Ranelagh Open Cup, and the Royal Horse Guards, who won the Inter-Regimental Tournament.

For the County Cup the V. W. H. team beat Moreton Morrell by 6 goals to 4. The sides were:—V.W.H. Mr. M. J. Kingscote, the Hon. A. Hastings, Mr. Noel Edwards, and Mr. J. D. Gouldsmith(back). Moreton Morrell: Mr. P. C. Puckle, Mr. C. T. Garland, Capt. L. St. C. Cheape, and Mr. Frank Hargreaves (back). This match produced a splendid struggle. The players were at the disadvantage that the ground had been heavily cut up by the previous game.

GOLF.

Mr. A. V. Hambro beat Mr. F. Hall in the final round (36 holes) of the Parliamentary Handicap on the Mid-Surrey Club's course at Richmond on July 15 by 3 holes up and 6 to play. My. Hambro owed four strokes, while Mr. Hall had a handicap of 14, so that the former had to concede 14 strokes in each round. Mr. Haubeo drove considerably farther than his opponent and was the steadier in approaching. Mr. Hall was not at his best. He had an unusual style of addressing the ball, but he occasionally hits a very long shot. He is liable, however, to get off the line.

TENNIS.

The University four-handed game, which was played at Lord's on July 12, was won by Oxford by 3 sets to 2.

The University Singles match was played at Lord's on July 13 between the first strings, the Hon. J. N. Manners (Eton and Balliol, Oxford) and Mr. H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Trinity, Cambridge), Mr. Manners won by 3 sets to 0, 18 games to 8.

At Lord's on July 16 the match for the Silver Prize was won by Major A. Cooper Key (holder), who beat Mr. E. B. Noel (winner of the all-comers' competition) by 3 sets to 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Army Championship meeting was concluded at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on July 13. The results were:—Army Singles (Challenge-Cup).—Semi-final Round: Capt. A. Berger (A.S.C.) beat Capt. Young (1st Devonshire Regt.) (6—3, 6—2; Second Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote (R. G. A.) (holder) beat Lieut.-Col. R.S. Hamilton (A.O.D.) (6—2, 6—2) Final Round: Second Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote beat Capt. Berger (6—3, 6—0, 6—2). Inter-Regimental Doubles.—Final Round: Capt. Creswell and Second Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote (R.G.A., Siege Brigade) beat Capt H.A. Jones and Capt. Bell (A.S.C., Aldershot) (8—10, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2, 10—8).

"RANJI" AND CRICKET.

The present intention of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (Prince Ranjitsinghi) is to visit England every four years. Except when he was in England four years ago he has played very little important cricket for eight years, but, says the "Sporting Life," he is not without hopes of taking part in first-class cricket in England four years hence. When over here on the last occasion the Jam Sahib was bent on a pleasure trip, and only played twenty-nine innings, having an average of 54.86. This year he is keen to a degree, the presence of the Australians and South Africans having doubtless awakened his old charm for the pastime.

In India he plays very tittle cricket, but before embarking for England compiled an innings of 200 in remarkably quick time. He will not be able to play in all the Sussex games, but hopes to play fairly regularly, especially if we have another hot summer.

One of his nephews, who is being educated in England, goes into residence at Trinity College from Malvern next October. He has been on a visit to Cambridge, and much resembles "Ranji" in his undergraduate days. The Jam is not greatly struck with his nephew's prospects as a cricketer, but he is enthusiastic about his capabilities as a racquets player.

At the close of the cricket season his Highness will entertain a large circle of distinguished noblemen and sportsmen for shooting, and will return to India in December or January.

BOMBAY "BATS" AT HOME.

H. L. Simms makes a 'Century in Twenty Hits.

The two Bombay batsmen now at Home, H. L. Simms and F. R. R. Brooke, were in great form in mail week. Simms playing for Sussex against Notts, in the second innings scored 126. The "Daily News and Leader" thus describes his innings:

There was some sensational hitting in the concluding stage of the drawn match between Sussex and Notts at Brighton. The hero of the occasion was H. L. Simms, and it was not until after the tea interval that the "fireworks" began. John Gunn had relieved Wass at the southern end, and his slow bowling was evidently to the liking of Simms, who in three overs obtained 37 and reached his 50 in forty minutes. Then followed another sensational over, in which 27 accrued from three sixes, two fours, and a single. It was extraordinary batting and the old Malvernian, taking all sorts of risks, actually scored his second fifty in twenty minutes, thus reaching his first century of the season in an hour.

Fiercer hitting had not been seen on the Hove ground since Alletson, in the corresponding game last year, smashed all records by making 189 in ninety minutes and incidentally hit Killick for 34 in one over. Curiously enough, Alletson, who was fielding as substitute yesterday, gave Simms a couple of lives, once from a catch that he missed in the long field and later when, but for muffing the ball, he should have run out the batsman. Simms made his 126 out of 188 in eighty-five minutes, and his ten sixes were obtained from good hard drives. He also hit ten fours. So furious was the scoring that he and Chaplin actually added 72 for the fifth wicket in twenty minutes.

F. R. R. Brooke has not done much in batting, but in the match, Lancashire vs. Surrey his wicket keeping was thus described: ". . . but a feature of the day was the fine display by Lieutenant Brooke behind the stumps. He took the bowling with ease and certainty and made five catches, the one with which he dismissed Hayward in the second innings being especially brilliant."

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

British Indians in South Africa.

PEER AS THEIR CHAMPION.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, July 17, Lord Ampthill asked the Under-Secretary of the Colonies what was the present position in regard to the question of the treatment of British Indians in South Africa, and protested against the delay that had taken place in the settlement of this important question, affecting, as it did, so closely the welfare of thousands of loyal Mahomedan subjects.

Lord Emmett, in reply, said the Union Government introduced the Immigration Bill again this year. That Bill closely resembled the bill of last year and it would have removed the differential bar which was the principal cause of complaint. Unfortunately, however, the Government was unable to carry that Bill during the session just closed. He had positive proof that the Ministers were most anxious to secure the passage of the Bill, and his Majesty's Government keenly regretted the failure to carry it. His Majesty's Government had expressed to the Governor-General their regret that it had not passed, and the Union Ministers had promised to introduce a Bill to deal with the question at the earliest possible date next session. Under those circumstances he would lay papers dealing with this question and bring the correspondence up to date. Generally his Majesty's Government considered the terms of the Bill of this session satisfactory.

SECRETARY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Earl Beauchamp, in reply to Lord Ampthill, said:—The Secretary of State in Council has created a new appointment on the establishment of the India Office with the designation of Secretary for Indian students. It is intended that it shall be permanent and pensionable, and the salary attached is £1,000 a year. Mr. C. E. Mallet has been selected to be the first holder of the office. He will be responsible for official correspondence with advisory committees in India and with University and professional authorities in the United Kingdom. Generally, he will undertake such work for the benefit of Indian students in this country as the Secretary of State may determine. The London agency, 21 Cromwell Road, will remain under the direct charge of Mr. T. W. Arnold, who will henceforth be styled Educational Adviser to Indian students in London.

THE INDIAN POLICE PENSIONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 15, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the department of Indian police is accorded worse terms of pension than any other service in India, although its duties are very arduous; that a person entering the Indian Civil Service at the age of twenty-one to twenty-three has his first pension due after twenty-five years of service, and his full pension after twenty-five years and can retire on pension at the age of forty-seven; that officials of the Public Works Department, the Telegraph Department, the Forest Department, and the Indian Medical Service can retire on pension at the age of forty or forty-one; whether officers of the Indian police entering at nineteen to twenty-one can receive a first pension only after thirty years' service and cannot retire on pension until the age of fifty; whether he is aware that the pension available to officers of the Indian police has actually decreased in the last forty-three years from £479 3s.4d.to £437 10s., notwithstanding the increased cost of living at the present time; and, if so, will he say when the recommendations of paragraph 87 of the Indian Police Commission, 1902-1903, are likely to be accepted.

Mr. Montagu: I assume that the honourable member's inquiries are concerned with ordinary pensions, and my answer is therefore, to confined these. It will be understood that in each of the services mentioned an officer invalided can retire on pension at a far earlier age. An officer appointed in this country to the Indian police must be within the ages of nineteen and twenty-one at the time of appointment. The police scale of pension is identical with that of civil departments other than the Indian Civil Service, but police officers are required to serve thirty years to earn the full ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000. Officers of the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest, and Geological Survey Departments (but not those of other civil departments) may retire voluntarily on a pension of Rs. 4,000 after twenty years' service. Service in these exceptionally treated departments begins at a later age than in the police. Indian medical officers can retire on a pension of £300 after seventeen years' service; but these may be as old as twenty-eight and are seldom younger than twenty-five on first appointment. The honourable member's statement about the Indian Civil Service is not quite accurate. Under the present rules a candidate for the Indian Civil Service must be between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-four at the time of the open competition, and receives one year's training in this country before actual appointment. He can retire after twenty-five years' total service, provided that twenty-one of those years have been spent in active service. Thus he cannot have rendered twenty-five years' service until he is forty-eight, and it frequently happens that by that age he has not rendered twenty-one years' active service. It is true that the rupee pension of the police and of other civil officers (now converted into sterling at the special rate of 1s. 9d.) represents less in sterling than it did forty-three years ago. This special rate was introduced in 1900. The sterling value of the rupee pension is higher than it was at any time between 1879 and 1900, the period during which most of the senior police officers, joined. I am not able at present to express any opinion on the prospect of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission as regards age of retirement.

CONSUMPTION OF COCAINE AND MORPHIA.

On Tuesday, July 16, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the action taken to restrict the consumption of cocaine and morphia and their respective congeners in India; and whether the Powers concerned have accepted the recommendations of the Hague Convention in this behalf.

Mr. Montagu: With a view to control the use of morphia and cocaine in India, their importation by post is altogether prohibited, and their importation by other means is severely restricted, and is limited to persons holding permits issued by prescribed authorities. The manufacture of morphia from licit opium by private persons is prohibited, and the amount of morphia which a private person may possess is limited. Transport from place to place is carefully regulated, as is also sale, both wholesale and retail. As regards cocaine, its sale is restricted to chemists and druggists holding licenses, and sale by them to private persons must be for bona-fide medicinal purposes and on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. The Hague Convention has not yet been ratified by the Powers.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF ENVOYS.

Sir. J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary for India, whether the Secretary of State had any information as to the massacre of the Dalai Lama's envoys to Lhasa and of the Dalai Lama's return to India.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has received no information confirming the rumour referred to by the hon. member. The Dalai Lama is still proceeding towards Lhasa.

BRITISH REGIMENTS IN INDIA AND THE INSURANCE ACT.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether deductions are to be made under the National Insurance Act from the pay of soldiers of British regiments serving in India; and, if so, whether the assent of the Government of India was obtained to the diversion of funds provided by it for pay to other objects.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether, under the National Insurance Act, compulsory deductions are made from the pay of soldiers belonging to regiments of the British Army, while they are serving in India; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether the concurrence of the India Office has been obtained to such diversion of funds provided by that Government for the specific purpose of paying troops and not for providing benefits which for the most part cannot be enjoyed until after the return of such troops to home service.

Mr. Montagu: I will answer this question and the one which is addressed to my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War together. Under the National Insurance Act, British soldiers serving in India are placed in precisely the same position both as regards deductions and benefits as those serving at home. This arrangement is fully concurred in by the Secretary of State for India.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has any intention of re-arranging the ecclesiastical divisions of India, or of making Delhi the seat of the Metropolitan.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India has made no recommendations on the subject.

PERSIA AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Mr. Dillon asked the Foreign Secretary whether he could state the number and distribution of Russian troops now in Persia.

Sir E. Grey: According to my latest information the total number of Russian troops at present in Persia, appears to be some 12,400 men. Of these the greater part are stationed in Azerbaijan and Khorassan.

Mr. Dillon asked whether the Russian Government had demanded from the Government of Persia, the addition of 700 men and two Russian officers to the Cossack brigade at Tabriz; and what attitude had the British Government adopted in reference to this demand.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Legation requested the formation at Tabriz of a detachment of Persian Cossacks 700 strong, with two Russian officers and four non-commissioned officers. The Persian Government have agreed to the request, and no action on the part of his Majesty's Government appears to be called for.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN PERSIA.

Sir G. Scott Robertson asked the Foreign Secretary, whether his attention had been drawn to a railway proposed to be built by Russia from Djalfa to Tabriz, independently of the proposed Trans-Persian Railway; whether the Persian Government had sanctioned the construction of such a line, and, if so, would he support as of right, under the rescript of Shah Nasr-ud-Din, the proposal of an English company to build a railway in South Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. I do not, however, know whether the Persian Government have sanctioned the construction of the line in question. As regards the proposal respecting the construction of a line by a British firm in the south, I am already in communication with his Majesty's Minister at Teheran on the subject. If a concession for a railway is given in the north we should, in accordance with the previous undertaking, claim a corresponding concession in the south, but I must point out that a railway from Julfa to Tabriz is not a very extensive project.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, July 17, Mr. Watt asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the money proposed to be spent on primary education in India is to be spent solely on the education of male children; and, if so, will he say why this preference is to be given.

Mr. Montagu: No, sir; £33,000 of the additional grant is to be spent on female education, mainly the primary education of girls.

OFFICERING OF INDIAN REGIMENTS.

Mr. Watt asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he has taken into consideration the advisability or otherwise of appointing Indian officers to Indian regiments; and, if so, whether he proposes to take any action.

Col. Seely: The matter has frequently been under consideration by successive Secretaries of State. No scheme has as yet been proposed which it has been found possible to make operative.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "India," Aug. 2.

The P and O Coy's mail steamer "India" with the English mails of the 12th July, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

Ali Mr S F
Atkinson, Capt F St J
Bean, Mr S A
Bc don, Mr A S
Brocklehurst, Mr W H
Brooke, Capt R R M
Burnett, Major S H
Chatterton, Mr C P
Chatterton, Mrs and two children
Cole, Mrs
Crofts, Mr I de C
Donovan, Major C C
Ewan, Mr J B
Fleming, Mr H
Fox, Mr. J S B
Ghosh, Mr J C
Green, Mr W C
Guest, Mr S
Hamilton, Capt E C
Hanlon, Mr P
Hepner, Mr George
Howlson, Mr C R
Hopkins, Mr L
Hussani, Dr E A
Hutchins, Mrs and two children
Latta, Lieut C R
Law, Miss P A
Lumsden, Capt
Mathews, Mr A C
Minchin, Col F
Newson, Mr W
Parry, Mr T O
Pollock, Capt R C G
Pow, Mr J E
Querpel, Capt L H
Reynolds, Mr J
Reynolds, Mr L W
Robertson, K O S I, C I E, Sir Benjamin
Speyer, Mr H R
Steen, Mr A
Steward, Mr A E W
Stow, Mr V A S
Tavern, Mr G V
Weiske, Mr Fritz
Yeoman, Mr Ernest

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Bell, Mr, Mrs L D and 2 children
Boulton, Mrs M M
Bayetoe, Mr
Brown, Mr
Bunbury, C B Maj-Genl W S
Carr, Mr S
Cooke, Mr W I
Cavadis, Mr J
Dubs, Mr C E
Finch, Mr W H M
Fraser, the Hon W
Grieve, Mr A N
Gibbons, Mr J
Harris, Mr and Mrs G P infant and nurse
Harvey, Mr T
Hardy, Mr and Mrs G W
Henderson, Capt W
Hilary, Mr H J
Johnston, Mr R L
Jeffry, Mr
Kennedy, Mr F G
Kuchn, Mr A F
Marriott, Maj L H
Melville, Capt C W F
Meynell, Capt H
Mitchell, Mr A G
Moir, Mr W R G
Neafield, Capt V B
Ogg, Mr and Mrs J D
Orr, Mr N C
Pickworth, Mr C
Roberts, Lt A M R N
Roberts, Mr T
Small, Mr A J
Thomson, Mr J
Watson, Mr E P
Welch, Capt J J

Per s. s. "Trieste," August 3.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock shed No. 8 at 10-30 a. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 7 a. m.

Beville, Col
Clutterbuck, Capt C H
Cobban, Capt C L
Duncan, Mrs S
Hutter, Mr Otto
Hochstein, Mr M F
Kapp, Mr F
Maynard, Capt F H
Richardson, Mr G W
Schulten Dr C
Sevastopulo Mr M
Naterfield, Mr H T
Young, Mr
Venigar, Mr Jamsetji R
Taylor, Mr R C

Per s. s. "Umvolosi," Aug. 3.

The Natal Line steamer "Umvolosi" will sail from Ballard, Prince's Dock to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 11-15 a. m. sharp.

TO LONDON.

Ashworth, Mr T W
Addyman, Mrs and child
Bunnell, Mr R H
Bayley, Lt C H
Bayley, Mrs and 2 children
Bramley, Mrs and infant
Bryce Maj W
Cordwell, Mr
Davidson, Capt A
Dowding, Mrs C H
Dunne, Miss
Eggington, Miss
Gibbons, Mr A
Gibbons, Mrs and infant
Hartford, Mr
Leveridge, Mrs W J 2 children, and 2 infants
Logg, Mr A
Martin, Mr G W
Nutton, Mr J
Newell, Mrs H A and 2 children
Ricketts, Mr F
Shorrock, Mr A G
Wright, Mrs
Wright, Miss

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. C. H. Stileman, M. A., for twenty years a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Persia and recently Secretary of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, to be Bishop in Persia, with the superintendence of the Church of England missions in that country. The new Bishop was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, and was ordained in 1887 to the curacy of St. Peter, North Shields. He went out to Baghdad in 1889. In 1907-1908 he was C. M. S. orgainising secretary for the diocese of Exeter and Bath and wells.

NEW HOPE FOR THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

The Prevention and Cure of Digestive Disorders.

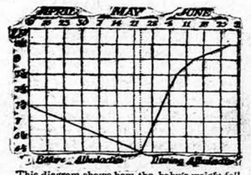
"Doctor, I have tried six of the best-known infant foods, and nothing agrees with baby. He is sick; he has colic and diarrhœa, and he is wasting to a shadow. Cow's milk will not agree with him either. What can you do to make him well and strong again?"

Until a few months ago, the doctor's skill was seriously handicapped in the face of such difficulties. To-day however, the latest discovery of Science enables him to assure the mother that he can make the ailing, wasted baby as well and strong again as if it were breast-fed.

A leading medical journal says of the discovery, "It never fails to agree with every infant."

The substance about which this unique and unparalleled statement is made is Albulactin. How it is used and what it does are thus tersely described in *The Medical Times*:—"By the simple process of adding Albulactin to diluted cow's milk a fluid is obtained which is, to all intents and purposes, identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

The same is true with regard to buffalo's and condensed milk.



This diagram shows how the baby's weight fell while fed in the usual way, and how rapidly it rose when Albulactin was added to the bottle. The case is fully described in this article.

Albulactin's wonderful power has been described by many doctors in the leading English medical journals. The Senior Physician to a London Hospital records in *The Medical Press and Circular* the case of a baby, aged three months, suffering from wasting. "He had," he said, "the shrunken, wrinkled skin and the widely open mouth associated with that condition, for ever hungry, continually fretting, and yet unable to thrive upon the food supplied. His weight had fallen from 7lbs. 4ozs. at birth to 6lbs. 9ozs. Albulactin was then administered on May 25th last, and on June 7th his weight had risen to 7lbs. 12ozs., on June 14th to 8lbs., and on June 28th to 8lbs. 4ozs."

These weights are represented in the above diagram. The increase is the more remarkable when it is remembered how great was the baby's weakness before Albulactin was started. In spite of this, Albulactin made his weight increase by over a quarter in five weeks, and made him perfectly well and strong again.

Albulactin can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

For once fashion has taken a direction which promises to be of general benefit to humanity. The new idea silences severe critics, and leaves humanitarians nothing to grumble at. Womankind, or at least such as have access to the longest purses, are (says E. L. Arnold, writing in "Chamber's Journal") shortly to use snake-skin for garments of quite everyday wear. It is a startling suggestion, and, in view of the horror with which the sex has always regarded the serpent, has a certain picturesqueness about it. Whether the new robes will prove as artistic as is expected remains to be seen; they will certainly lend themselves in skilful hands to the emphasising of whatever graces there may be in the person of the wearer, and if the fashion thins out the numbers of these dangerous reptiles all over the world humanity will owe a debt of gratitude to the inventor of new modes. We may yet come to see python-skin sold by the yard over our drapers. counters, for the python is a big beast, occasionally reaching, when full-grown, thirty feet in length and a foot or more in diameter; thus, apparently, a single skin might supply enough stuff to make an ordinary gown on modern Empire lines. What the cost will be we cannot yet say. It will obviously be high, for serpents of the largest size are not to be met with every day. The market price of skins, in view of the coming demand, has already gone up to a very high figure, and in Borneo, Sumatra, and all over the Malay Archipelago, native hunters are scouring the wilderness tempted by the offers of dealers in Paris and Vienna, and killing or capturing every big snake they meet with.

But it is not only in Eastern countries snakes big enough to supply rough material for blouse and skirt are to be found. In South America, some remarkably large kinds haunt the dense forests, especially of the Amazon, and the swamps of the interior. Brazil has its boaconstrictors; while in other regions the waterloving anaconda is numerous, growing to a length of ten or twelve feet, with a girth of a yard in the thickest part, thus representing a great deal of available fabric for the Parisian dressmaker to exert her skill upon. Ranging in proportions below these immense reptiles are a world of other snakes, fascinating in patterns and infinitely delicate in colouring. While the more important sorts will no doubt be reserved for dresses, the lesser varieties may lend themselves to scarves, muffs, gloves, and so on, for it is said that properly prepared snake skin both soft and durable. The anaconda is already "bespoke" for the latest thing in motor-coats, and thus used makes an attractive novelty. Made up in delicate shades of cream-colour and brown, and lined with satin to match, the material forms most attractive garments, which are especially desirable by reason of their lightness. They weigh almost nothing at all, and it is reported "never wear out."

Four fair-sized skins make a touring coat, but there is some trouble in matching them perfectly. Other uses will doubtless be found for species of lesser girth, and a novel change will come over our drapers' windows when the fashion is fully established and snake-hide becomes a common article of wear. Fashion has already made such good use of the skins of lizards for purses and the like that certain species have been almost exterminated in their native wilds. The alligator has lent its hide, unwillingly, of course to the manufacture of hand-bags and various articles of feminine fancy; why, then, should it be impossible to utilise snake-skins in the way indicated? The fair sex has had a grudge against the whole race of creeping things since the time of our first parents, and should feel a piquant sense of revenge in the opportunity of now putting is to such practical use. The new material is beautiful in itself; it must always remain more or less exclusive, as every garment will be a separate work of art. There should be a distinct thrill in knowing one is wrapped in the hide of a giant python whose folds could once crush the strongest to death, or in wearing a surtout, say, of now harmless cobras any one of which when alive would have carried destruction and death through a whole community.

You need not wait
for the newness of your bread to pass off if you bake small loaves with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Unlike fermented bread (Bakers' Bread), "Paisley Flour" bread is best when new and is quite digestible.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

'Viyella' Registered Trade Mark.
DOES NOT SHRINK.
For Nightdresses
Dressing Gowns
Knickerbockers
Children's
Shirts
Pyjama, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
DAY AND NIGHT WEAR
FROM ALL DRAPERS AND STORES,
or on application to
'VIYELLA'
25 & 26 Newgate Street, London, E. C.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quick

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 919 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer Trieste, 3,208 tons, Captain V. Ivancich, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Villebrar, 3,004 tons, Captain L. Masson, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, 28th July, with general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain P. M. Whytehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, Captain Cuthush, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta reports having experienced from latitude 6N to 16N strong monsoon and heavy sea from thence moderating.

The P. and O. C.'s mail steamer India, Captain G. W. Gordon, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having met with normal S. W. monsoon condition.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, the 1st August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MERCANTILE AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Odin.....Comdr W Mellor.....Sloop
H M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .....H I M
H M S Hardinge...Comdr Nordern .....H I M
H M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR.—Aug. 2.

Banca .....3798 Porter.....China .....P & O Co
Clematis.....2329 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts .....T Jeewandas
Hellio.....860 Knudsen .....F F C & Co
India.....4198 Gordon.....Shanghai...14-8... P & O Co
Kasara .....505 King.....M M & Co
Mazagon .....3280 Fry.....M M & Co
Palamcotta.....2208 Cuthush .....M M & Co
Patiala .....1922 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Queen Maud .....2175 Currie..... T Morrisen & Co
Saissette .....2301 Lewellin...Aden ..3-8....P & O Co
Said .....555 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 MaBean.....Shah S N Co
Gasler .....2443 Schluten.....Volkart Bros

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Islanda.....	3361	Ealt.....			M M & Co
D&E Persia	4155	Bradshaw.....			P & O Co
F Markgraf....	23 5	Tantzen.....			A S & Co
L Badrie.....	163	Fisher	Repairing...		Arabs Steamers Ld
N Mansuri.....	2042	Gore.....	Jeddah..5-8...		Bo & P S N Co
O Umvolosi	1855	Millen	London.....	3-8...	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia .....4086 Mitchell ...Liverpool...4-8... W & A Graham & Co
3 Pegenturm .....3160 Heckel.....Hamburg.....2-8 W & A Graham & Co
4 Kanzler .....1975 Schapp...Durban... 3-8..... A Strandes & Co
5 Beekbergen .....2447 Hond ..... T M & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran ...3094 Mason...Dunkirk .....3-8... J M & Co
8 Trieste ..... 3203 Ivancich .....Trieste... .3-8 A L S N Co
9 Wakasa Maru...2923 Nielson ..... N Y Kaisha
16 Palitana .....1934 M'Diarmed.....M M & Co

M W D D

Bankura ....1905 Whytehead.....Buscreh...7-8... M M & Co

Offside K

Ashburton..... ...2833 Mathews.....Philadelphia ..... T M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed.....Bhownagar ...27-7... ... to S N Co
Nettavati ..... 699 Fakeera...Kachi...9-8 ...Bo S N Co
Indravati... ...513 Ismail...Nagar...3-8 ...Bo S N Co
Bahaduri ...829 Ahmed Marmagoa...3-8...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	India	Gordon.....	Aden, July 28
	Patiala	Whytehead ...	Buscreh, July 17

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Langdale	Gardner	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Trieste, Ivancich for Trieste, &c.
„ Ville-de-oran, Masson, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer India for China, &c.
„ Muristan for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Barbera, left Suez on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—3 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 3 bales wool, S Madanlal; 3 bales wool, M Salis; 15 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—26 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola; 1,750 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 160 cwts zinc dust, M Mathoordass; 100 cwts kismiss, T Canji and Co; 60 bales hides, S M Kooka; 16 cwts cardamoms-seed an 33 cwts turmeric, E Scottanally; 206 cwts mother of pearl shell, Mosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 206 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 4 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 9 bales hide and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturno s—25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umvoloi s—6,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts barley, K Deveband and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.
Austria s—157 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
India s—640 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 266 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—70 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Muristan s—4,900 tons manganese, R A W Iis.

FOR SHANGHI.

Austria s—2 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—13,019 cwts myraballams, P Methoordas and Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 1st August to 6 a.m. on the 2nd Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	2
Total mortality from all causes...		131
Same date last year.....		81
Small-pox	2	2
Cholera	13	14

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 3rd August, 1912.

LET GLASGOW FLOURISH.

To the many Scotsmen in India who hail from the great Western city, the news that the passage of the Bill for the extension of the municipal boundaries of Glasgow is now assured, will come very pleasantly. There is no longer any question of the size and importance of the real city and there is now no municipality at home or abroad to dispute with it the proud title of second city of the Empire. By the inclusion of large and growing suburbs, some of them like Partick and Govan important towns in themselves, within its area, Glasgow now adds many square miles to its enclave and many thousands to its population. And if there remains a natural feeling of envy in the breasts of competitors like Liverpool or Calcutta, not to speak of Bombay, there will be on the whole sincere congratulation to the Scottish town on having established its claim and taken its proper place among the municipalities of the Empire. There is money in Glasgow; and if the thought of its wealth has made the people of Glasgow satisfied and even proud of their native city, no one will deny that they have good reason for their pride. They have made their own money. They have dug it from the earth in the shape of the coal and the iron ore with which the city proper is richly surrounded; they have brought it to their doors from all parts of the globe in the ships which they have built and sailed to the ends of the world; and they have conserved and multiplied it by the energy which has widened their river and extended their docks to take in the largest ships afloat. Glasgow is not a modern city of mushroom growth. Long before Bell launched the "Comet" on the Clyde, the citizens of Glasgow were known for their activity and business capacity, and the tobacco lords of the eighteenth century were the predecessors in direct order of succession of the Grahams and Finlays and other merchant princes of the nineteenth and twentieth.

It was with the development of the use of steam, however, and its application to transpontine and trans-oceanic traffic that the period of abounding prosperity began. Quick then, as now, to see the possibilities of a scientific discovery, the mercantile houses gave prompt encouragement to the blacksmiths and ironmasters of the riverside and the city to take up the new industry; and from small beginnings the shipbuilding trade of Glasgow has grown to be the most important in the Empire and in the world. It is a strenuous trade; and in its successful pursuit Glasgow has reared a breed of men who in their capacity of marine engineers are known and respected wherever ships are seen. The nameless hero who crawled alone along the dark depths of an Atlantic liner to shut off steam after an accident, at the risk of almost certain death, but in the hope of saving many lives, was certainly a Glasgow man, for the simple reason that every engineer on board came from Glasgow or the Clyde. The same skill and determination which have created a mighty city on the banks of a narrow stream, have now for many years been manifested in municipal administration and in improving the conditions of life even for the poorest classes. For this reason also, the people of Glasgow may well look back with satisfaction upon the history of their town. Both individually and corporately the citizens of Glasgow are a generous race. If they make money fast, they spend it well. Glasgow, let Bombay note, was one of the first cities in the United Kingdom to provide itself, at huge expense, with an abundant supply of pure water; and as a direct consequence no epidemic now gains a footing in its most crowded quarters, and the death-rate is as low as that of almost any part of the country. Its tramways, let our Municipality also note, are now the property of the city, and are extending into the country in every direction around. The municipalisation of the Glasgow tramway system has, indeed, been a striking instance of the success of city government. Not only are the drivers and conductors better paid and more neatly dressed under the city than under the company, being now probably the best paid in the United Kingdom, not only are the cars fast and clean, advertisements for one thing being prohibited; but the travelling is cheaper than in Bombay. A Glasgow citizen can travel quickly and comfortably by street car several miles for a half-penny, and he can go from one end of the city to the other for a single penny.

With these great advantages open to them, it is not surprising that the people of the adjoining burghs, even though it has meant to some of them the loss of civic honours, including possibly a knighthood, should have agreed to throw in their lot with the neighbouring city and entrust themselves to its competent care. And even if they surrender the pleasure of self-government and the continuity of local associations, they gain in sharing definitely now in a far more interesting heritage. Glasgow was not always a manufacturing city. It was in the laboratory of its famous University that James Watt perfected the steam-engine and so began the era of modern history; and the tradition of its origin as an ecclesiastical settlement and a university town pervades its commerce and nourishes devotion to literature and art beneath its now somewhat dingy skies unto this day. Its ancient and beautiful Cathedral still stands, thanks to the zeal and courage of the Glasgow 'prentice boys who rose in arms to protect it from the iconoclasts of the Scottish Reformation, a silent witness to higher things in the midst of roaring traffic and crowded streets. The group of young and struggling artists who have since risen to fame and have been named, though not by themselves, the Glasgow School, found their earliest friends and patrons among the business men of Glasgow. And Glasgow men have carried their inherited activity and intensity into many walks of life. Lord Kelvin was a Glasgow student and a Glasgow professor; Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of York, and Archie Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, were Glasgow schoolboys; Mr. Bonar Law was a Glasgow merchant before politics attracted him; and Sir Thomas Lipton laid the foundations of his world-wide business in a small Glasgow shop. Truly, not only has Glasgow flourished, but Glasgow men also have flourished at home and abroad. And if generally the Glasgow man abroad sheds some of his native complacency along with some of his accent, and heart, he abides all through his life justly proud of the splendid achievements and the honourable name of the city to which he belongs.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION. SIR EDWARD GREY has decided logically in the matter of the Sugar Convention, logically, that is, when the attitude he adopted last year in the matter of the Russian application for increased exports is taken into consideration. The circumstances were fully discussed at the time, and it will be remembered that in consequence of an abnormal beet crop, Russia asked to be allowed to export 200,000 tons in excess of the stipulation. The position at the time was doubtless curious. The world-supply, as a whole, was short, and France and Germany, in almost perfect agreement for once, looked for compensation for short crops in high prices. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, that they objected to the Russian proposal. Great Britain, on the other hand, took the view that if Russia was permitted to export—for this year only—an excess even up to 500,000 tons the market shortage would be counter-influenced and the price to the consumer remain practically unchanged. We believe this was the reasonable and humane view, but it did not prevail on the continent, with the result that Britain no longer remains a party to the famous international contract. It is not likely the decision will elicit a great deal of criticism in England, while, on the other hand, there is, as we know, a considerable body of opinion that will hail Mr. Buxton's announcement with satisfaction. It must not be forgotten that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the Convention had previously been in some danger. Ever since Great Britain became a party to it, opponents have been discovered in England. It has, for example, frequently been contended that the price of sugar had been raised through its operations, and in 1908, soon after Mr. Asquith formed his Ministry, Sir Edward Grey said the Government had intended to denounce the Convention, but that other countries had urged upon him that Great Britain had induced them to enter into it, and to alter their fiscal system for that purpose, and it would be unfair to upset the arrangement. It was also pointed out at that time that even if Great Britain had withdrawn, her withdrawal would not have meant a return to prior conditions, for other countries would have continued the Convention, and probably with success. We have now to see whether that prophecy will now be fulfilled. We have no doubt the Convention will continue, and the question is whether our withdrawal will affect injuriously the British sugar-growing colonies.

DR. MORRISON OF PEKING. THE President of the Chinese Republic is to be congratulated at his selection of Dr. George Ernest Morrison, hitherto the correspondent the *Times* at Peking, as his adviser on political affairs. Dr. Morrison, who has just passed his fiftieth year, has lived a strenuous life. He is an Australian, and in addition to adventurous journeys across his native continent, has traversed other quarters of the globe, more famed for uncertainty than for comfort in travelling. His first special mission for the *Times* was undertaken in 1896, when he travelled from Bangkok in Siam, to Yunnan City and round Tonquin. Since then he has become almost as famous as the great journal he represents, and it is safe to say he has a greater knowledge of China and her affairs than any man now living.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL. LOVERS of the game will be delighted to know that it has been decided after all to play the quadrangular cricket matches in Bombay, and hope will be strong that it will be found possible also to play them on the maidan opposite the Bombay Gymkhana. On this portion of the maidan, it is possible to arrange comfortable accommodation for the many thousands of all classes who witness these "international" contests, and all who were present, say last year, must have realized with what profound interest the annual events are regarded. So far as can be ascertained at present chances, if the word can be used in this connection, favour the Parsi eleven. They are certainly as strong as last year, while the Presidency authorities do not appear to have much new material at their disposal. It is understood that H. L. Simms will not return to India in time for the matches, though F. R. R. Brooke, who has had another successful week for Lancashire, it is hoped, will be here in good time. Some interest will centre in the Moslem game, particularly as this will be the first time their representatives have been admitted to the Indian "tests."

THE GERMAN OLYMPIAD. The proposal to collect £30,000 to equip a representative Empire team to compete at Berlin when the Olympiad is held there, will arouse much interest, not to say enthusiasm, in the sporting world. Unfortunately, however, we believe, the enthusiasm will end there, for we expect to see it pointed out that in England, and indeed, throughout Empire are many good causes towards which even a tenth of the sum mentioned might be devoted with advantage. The London School of Tropical Medicine, for example, is appealing for £100,000 with which to equip itself for capable research, and its past history of usefulness, no less than the present need for its energies, will be held ample warrant for the appeal. At the same time there is much to be said for the claim that supremacy in sport helps in keeping up British prestige abroad. That we are falling behind in this department was shewn only too clearly at Stockholm recently when the British representatives failed to convince in the majority of the events, and we trust the principle underlying the proposal definitely to organize for the Berlin meeting will make a successful appeal.

OIL-DRIVEN SHIPS. THE launch of another oil motor-ship draws attention again to the possibilities of this kind of fuel in large ships. The "Jutlandia" has just made a maiden trip from the Clyde to London, and like her sister ship the "Selandia," which recently completed a voyage of 21,761 miles, she is coming to the East. The owners again offered the Admiralty an opportunity of inspection, but Mr. Churchill's many engagements prevented him from accepting it. However, it is quite clear that the Admiralty are devoting full attention to the question. The announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the future means of propulsion of ships in the Royal Navy, with special reference to the use of oil in place of coal, has roused many speculations about the immediate coming of the oil motor-battleship, but those in touch with the development of the marine motor-industry do not think the time is ripe yet for the placing of a warship order. The high-speed Diesel engine has yet to appear. The builders say they are quite confident of producing one, if they are given the order. On the other hand, the Admiralty want to see the ship before they will buy her. However, the presence of two motor-liners in the Thames cannot fail to create the impression that the era of the motor on the sea has begun.

LIGHT AND AIR. WE are glad to note that the lecture, delivered recently by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr on the subject of light and air in Bombay dwelling-houses, has received the attention of the Government of Bombay. A committee has been appointed to examine the questions raised by Mr. Orr, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been asked to nominate two members to serve thereon. We hope no time will be lost in getting the committee at work, and that its composition will be such that no question, dealing with this urgent problem, will be ignored or shelved. It might be suggested, too, in view of recent happenings, that the scope of the committee be enlarged sufficiently to embrace the question of building construction, and the existing by-laws which controls it. There is, we fear, much evidence to be collected to show that these by-laws need considerable revision, and we hope that no private interests, or influence, will be allowed to stand in the way of free and adequate discussion of the entire question.

THE Bombay mails of 20th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Devanha", with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 2 p. m., to-morrow.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt", with the homeward mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Aden, at 7 p. m., on Thursday, the 1st August.

SIR B. ROBERTSON, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "India" from Europe.

COMMENTING on Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget, the *Rangoon Gazette* says:—"It was peculiarly dull and is suitable only for Home consumption. It contains nothing which we do not know in India and is not an authoritative exposition of what we do know. His elaborations, therefore, on the growing spirit of nationality of India and other matters referred in the speech, are so much waste of time."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

The much discussed scheme for linking up the Russian and Indian Railway systems was attacked from two quarters on Monday. The columns of the *Times* contained the most powerful attack that has yet been made on the project, the writer being the brilliant military correspondent of that journal, and Lord Curzon in the House of Lords raised a debate, in which apart from the Ministerial apologists, no body said a word in favour of the policy of an open mind which the Government have seen fit to adopt. Lord Curzon expressed the opinion that if the scheme be carried out, it would cost not between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000 as its promoters say, but nearer £30,000,000, and he ventured upon the prediction that the project will founder upon the rock of finance. There are some people who, as Lord Morley admitted, estimate that the line cannot be made for less than £40,000,000. Lord Curzon maintained that whether it was right or wrong to construct this line, it involved a more fundamental change of British policy in regard to the defence of India than any event that has occurred since the days of Lord Clive. He submitted that the sole test is whether the railway will be for the good of England, India, and Persia. If it is, let us go ahead with it. But, would it be for the good of the three countries? We must pay some attention to the experts and he has only discovered one who is favourable to the railway. Borrowing the argument of the *Times'* military correspondent as to the applicability of the Channel Tunnel, he refused to attach any importance to the view that this line is inevitable. Perhaps he put this point a little too strongly in view of what he said a year ago. As Lord Morley took delight in reminding him, he spoke on the occasion alluded to of "the great scheme of intercontinental communication which, in the belief of all of us, will some day be realised." It was rather unfortunate for the Government that Lord Inchape in his maiden speech should find himself in conflict with the leaders of his party. His statement, that the traffic the line would create would be insufficient to fill a single truck in a fortnightly train, was much cheered by peers sitting on the Opposition benches. Dealing with the financial aspects of the question, he reminded the House that the Government of India is pledged to the expenditure in the immediate future of several millions—he thinks probably £10,000,000—for the new capital at Delhi. His forcible protest had the effect of drawing from Lord Crewe the interesting statement that he has no desire to spend a rupee of Indian money on this project. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the debate was the silence of Lord Lansdowne. Are we to infer that Lord Curzon spoke only for himself and was not the mouth-piece of his Majesty's Opposition? The attitude of Mr. Bonar Law, when the question was debated in the House of Commons, gives some ground for this inference.

UNREST IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"An active intrigue has been begun by a section of the Liberal party to depose Mr. Asquith and put Mr. Lloyd George in his place as Prime Minister." So the *Daily Express* affirms, basing its statement on the aggressive attitude of the Single Tax party—not a very large one as yet—and the continued attacks of Mr. Massingham. So far as Mr. Massingham is concerned, the *Daily Express* attaches a wholly disproportionate importance to his opinions. There was a time when his views carried weight with many Liberals, but he is at present very much of an Ishmaelite. As to the Single Taxers it should also be remembered that one of their complaints is that, with the exception of the small band of M. P.'s who favour the drastic measures which Mr. Hemmerde advocates, no ministerialists went down to Hanley to assist Mr. Outhwaite in his candidature. Mr. Outhwaite's victory in the circumstances was certainly very remarkable, but I am not sure that it would not have suited the Master of Elibank's book better if the Tory had been returned by an infinitesimal majority. As to the alleged intrigue I am assured that the relations of Mr. Asquith and Mr George are of such a character as to preclude the possibility of the Prime Minister suspecting that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is involved in any plot against the leadership of his chief. But this does not imply that there will be great changes in the Liberal party at no very distant date.

THE INDIAN SERVICES.

In an exceptionally long question on this subject, asked by Sir J. D. Rees on Monday, he contrasted the treatment accorded to the officers of the Indian Police with the terms enjoyed by members of the other branches of the public service. He also asked to know when the recommendations of paragraph 87 of the Indian Police Commission, 1902-3, are likely to be accepted. Mr. Montagu, in the course of his reply, gave some interesting information about the pensions allowed in the various civil departments. An officer appointed in this country to the Indian police must, the Under Secretary said, be within the ages of 19 and 21 at the time of appointment. The police scale of pensions is identical with that of civil departments other than the Indian Civil Service, but police officers are required to serve 30 years to earn the full ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000. Officers of the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest, and Geological Survey, but not those of other civil departments, may retire voluntarily on a pension of Rs. 4,000 after 20 years' service, but they start at a later age than the men in the police. The same remark applies to the privilege enjoyed by the I. M. S. of retiring on a pension of £300 after 17 years. I. M. S. men may be as old as 28 and are seldom younger than 25 on first appointment owing, I presume, to the long training a doctor has to undergo before he is qualified. Sir J. D. Rees made a curious little slip which Mr. Montagu did not fail to point out. The member for East Nottingham mentioned that civilians enter the service at the age of 21-23. Under the present rules, as Mr. Montagu pointed out, a candidate for the I. C. S. must be between 22 and 24 at the time of the open competition and receive the year's preparation in this country before actual appointment. He cannot, as Sir J. D. Rees said, retire on full pension at 47. He can retire after 25 years, provided 21 of these years have been spent on active service. "Thus he cannot have rendered 25 years' service until he is 48, and it frequently happens that by that age he has not rendered 21 years' active service." Mr. Montagu was unable to express any opinion on the prospect of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission as regards age of retirement. With reference to what Mr. Montagu says about the age of retirement in the case of the I.C.S., Is it too daring to suggest that 48 is even too early? Of course, the Indian climate does not suit everybody, but the bulk of the retired Civilians one meets in London seem to be very fit when they come back, in fact to be in the prime of life. I know that at least one of Lord Hardinge's predecessors was impressed with the notion that unless they are bad bargains—there are not and never have been many of these in the I.C.S.—the period of service qualifying for full pension should be extended in the interests of efficient administration. *A propos* I quote as follows from the London correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*:—"I am also told that the appointment of the Royal Commission which is to inquire into the Indian Civil Service is nearly complete. The terms of reference have been communicated to the Indian Government, and it is understood have been approved by them, except in regard to the question of pensions payable in India. The Commission, which, it is said, will be a representative one, contains the names of some well-known public men in this country and in India. Lord Crewe is endeavouring to secure for the position of President of the Commission the services of a prominent member of the House of Lords who has had a great deal of administrative experience. If he succeeds an announcement of the *personnel* of the Commission will be made soon, but otherwise this may be delayed, as it is not proposed that the inquiry should be begun for some months. It is understood that though the idea of appointing the Commission originated with the Government, great interest is being taken in the matter by all classes of Government servants in India. One of the principal results of the Commission, appointed in 1886, was the creation of the Provincial Civil Services, whose members were made eligible for promotion to offices hitherto reserved for the higher branch of the service. The present inquiry will be conducted largely to ascertain whether any further extension of this principle is desirable."

INDIA AND TEMPERANCE.

Temperance reformers usually take themselves very seriously, but there was a spirit of gaiety and goodwill about those who gathered in large numbers at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, on Tuesday, under the *aegis* of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, by kind invitation of Mrs. W. S. Caine. The special interest of the occasion was the presence of Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Mr. D. P. Sarvadhikari of Calcutta. After Mrs. Caine, assisted by Sir Herbert and Lady Roberts (her son-in-law and daughter), had received the guests, there were brief and informal speeches in the large hall. Both the guests of honour urged the importance of individual temperance and of bringing pressure to bear on the Government here and in India for the improvement of temperance policy. Sir William Wedderburn made the practical suggestion that a brief statement should be drawn up by Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Sarvadhikari giving their views on the urgent need of India with regard to temperance legislation, and that the statement should be forwarded to all temperance associations in the United Kingdom for their signature and support. Lord Crewe, who is more accessible to deputations than some of his predecessors, listened attentively yesterday to the views on the subject of excise administration put before him by Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Sarvadhikari and others, and made a very sympathetic reply. He did not fail to take note of Mr. Gokhale's frank admission that total prohibition which some enthusiasts demand is a practical impossibility, and he thought that some of the reflections made on the officers of the Revenue Department were not quite fair, such for instance that they may be more keen about scooping in the rupees than in the social welfare of the victims of the liquor traffic. He was, however, impressed with the argument in favour of withdrawing the licensing power from that department, remarking that this is "one of those double functions in India" which he would be glad to see gradually disappear. He also commented favourably on the proposal that the system of advisory committees should be extended short of conferring upon those bodies full licensing powers. He, however, looks forward to a considerable advance in the direction of local control by means of progressive, provincial, and local devolution." Mr. Charles Roberts M.P., who was one of the deputation, has been fortunate enough in the ballot for the Indian Budget to secure a place for his resolution drawing attention to the trade on alcoholic liquors and opium in India.

MORE ADVICE—AND ENLIGHTENMENT.

After the temperance reformers, the university and its influence in the person of Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, who was warmly welcomed at 21, Cromwell Road, yesterday by many of his old students and large numbers of friends. Dr. Ewing wants to find a millionaire willing to help Indian students in this country by making homes for them in various places; he also wants Indian students to strive after the best in all that they learn and experience here and to develop a divine discontent with everything that is inferior, remembering at the same time that a knowledge of their own classics is an essential part of the education of an Indian. Yet another interest was heard this week at the house which focuses India in London; Mr. W. S. Hadaway, Principal of the Madras School of Art, lectured to the India Society on "Sculptural Proportions from the Silpa Shastras," and incidentally gave interesting information about the sex and castes of stones.

THE "SACRED PEACOCK."

Sir George Birdwood, who publishes in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* of this week an extended edition of his letter to me of the 12th instant on the subject of the so-said "Sacred Peacock" of the Yezidis, presented to the British Museum by Mr. Schwaiger of Delhi, has this morning favoured me with a note on Mr. Athelstane Riley's letter in the *Times* of Tuesday and his illustration in the *Daily Sketch* of the same date. Mr. Riley visited the "Celebrated Temple of the Devil" before its destruction and is probably the only living European who saw it in its original condition. He declares that the much-discussed curio has nothing to do with the Yezidis or their temple. It is, in short, merely a Persian peacock of the ordinary type, and if anybody paid "some thousands of pounds" for it, he was grievously swindled. Mr. Riley doubts whether a dealer would give £10 for it; "he would not if he were familiar with the bazaars of the East."

Sir George says:—"Mr. Athelstane Riley is absolutely right in the matter. When in my letter to you of Friday last I said that if the 'Sacred Peacock' of the *Time's* article and the *Daily Graphic* and *Daily Mirror* illustrations was of Mesopotamian origin, it would have resembled the bird crowning the brazen lamps (not the fish shaped) of the Hindu temples of the Malabar coast—and not the steel peacock as figured in North Western India; and this suggestion of mine is emphatically confirmed by the illustration of a true Yezidi *Malik Taos* lamp given by Mr. Athelstane Riley in yesterday's *Daily Sketch* which is almost identical in form with the similar temple lamps to be seen on the Malabar Coast and in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington! It is almost identical with the sketch I made from memory on the 8th and sent to an interested correspondent here together with a sketch, also from memory, of a Roman terracotta handled (not pedestalled) lamp, stamped with a human head,

(*Continued from page 8.*)

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. MacDonald's Fitness Questioned.

STRONG ATTACK PUBLISHED IN THE "TIMES."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The *Times*, discussing the Indian Budget statement, which it generally approves, suggests that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's appointment to the Indian Commission be reconsidered.

The paper strongly condemns the appointment of Mr. Mallett as Secretary for Indian Students, which it regards as an indefensible departure, as was the appointment of Mr. Clark, from the principles usually supposed to govern the choice of public servants.

PERSIAN FINANCE.

Question of an Anglo-Russian Loan.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

In the course of the discussion on the Appropriation Bill in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to questions by Mr. Morrell, regarding Persia, said he did not think it was at present possible to find a group of financiers willing to lend money to Persia without an Anglo-Russian guarantee.

The guaranteeing of a large loan, Sir Edward continued, would be one of the steps towards incurring responsibility, which he had been trying to avoid in Persia and elsewhere; but he contemplated a further advance of £200,000, to be equally divided between England and Russia.

He believed that the Russian conditions would not be onerous. The English condition would be that the money be spent on the promotion of the gendarmerie, or other means for restoring order in the South. He hoped that the advance would lead to such improvement that a large loan would be brought nearer in sight.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Taft Formally Accepts Nomination.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.

President Taft has formally accepted the Republican nomination for the Presidency. In accepting, he dwelt on the necessity for preserving the constitution, favoured the regulation of trusts, attacked the Democrats' attitude towards tariffs, and vigorously criticised Mr. Roosevelt's policy.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Withdrawal of Great Britain.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

At question time, in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Buxton announced that Great Britain had withdrawn from the Sugar Convention, as the terms of the protocol with regard to Russia were unsatisfactory.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The papers discuss the British withdrawal from the Sugar Convention mainly from a party standpoint, but it is agreed that this action will seriously affect the West Indies.

The withdrawal takes effect from September 1st, 1913.

THE LATE MIKADO.

The King's Expression of Regrets.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

A message from the House of Commons, expressing deep regret at the death of the Emperor of Japan, was presented to the King to-day.

Acknowledging the address, His Majesty says, "I join most sincerely in the expression of regret at the melancholy tidings of the death of my illustrious friend and ally, the Emperor of Japan."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Three weeks' full court mourning has been ordered in India on account of the death of the Mikado.

THE GERMAN OLYMPIAD.

Notable Suggestion Regarding British Representation.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

At a meeting of prominent representatives of the athletic world, presided over by Lord Desborough, it was decided to raise a fund with a view to the worthy representation of Britain at the Olympiad in Berlin, and to endeavour to secure a joint Empire team. The speakers were of opinion that £30,000 would be necessary.

THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

What will Happen when the War is Over.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question by Mr. Noel Buxton, Sir Edward Grey said that the Italian occupation of the Aegean Islands must occasion considerable discussion, when the war is over.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

M. Poincare, the French Premier, will start for Russia on the 4th instant.

It is announced in Paris that there have been conversations between the chiefs of the French and Russian staffs, with the object of placing on a more precise basis the Military Convention of 1892, by extending it to the Navy, in view of the modified naval situation.

IMPERIAL PARTNERSHIP.

Canadian Views on the Naval Future.

ONE CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen, the Canadian Minister of Marine, were the guests of the National Liberal Club yesterday. In his speech, Mr. Borden said there should be an Imperial Navy under one control. The exchange of ideas at the present conference had been of the happiest character, and would mark a step in the history of the Empire.

Mr. Hazen urged an Imperial conclave to arrange the terms of partner-hip.

MR. BORDEN'S PLANS.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Reuter learns that Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, will complete his discussions with the Imperial Government in a few days, and will return to Canada at the end of August. The discussion has been exhaustive in regard to defence generally, and in regard to certain points in Canadian territory specially. No definite concrete statement of Canadian intentions has yet been made.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

Significance of Proposed Demonstrations.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The *Times*, referring to the meetings, which have been arranged to take place in Ulster at the end of September, culminating in a demonstration at Belfast, says, Mr. Bonar Law in his speech in the House of Commons on the 31st of July, revealed the significance of these meetings, namely, that Ulster will not wait two years for Home Rule, but will endeavour to force a crisis.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

Admitted Italian Failure in the Dardanelles Affair.

ROME, AUG. 1.

The official report of the Italian commander admits that the object of the recent attack of torpedo-boats in the Dardanelles was to torpedo the Turkish fleet.

The report says that the attempt failed, and that though four of the raiders were hit they suffered no damage,

THE AMNESTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 1.

The expediency of the granting of a wholesale amnesty is questioned. It is thought that the return of notorious figures of the old regime would hardly simplify the already complicated situation.

THE CONSULAR SERVICES.

New German Representative for India.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Graf von Luxburg, First Secretary of the German Legation in Peking, has been appointed German Consul-General in Calcutta.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Mr. Asquith to-day presided at an important meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee, the Canadian delegates, Cabinet Ministers and other prominent persons being present.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, referring to the Islington Commission, said that the Commission would co-opt one or two representatives of the Imperial and Provincial branches of each service. The co-opted members would have nothing to do with the drafting and signing of the report.

THE FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

An all-night sitting of the House of Commons took place on the committee stage of the Finance Bill, and the debate was adjourned at noon.

The Government took no risks, a division at 4-30 a.m. giving a Ministerial majority of 111.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

With regard to the report in the Home papers of the impending retirement of Sir OMoore Creagh from India, nothing is known at Simla. It is believed in well informed quarters that he will complete his full term before vacating the Indian command. Nevertheless all important military movements will greatly depend upon the findings of the Nicholson Commission.

LANDSLIP AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Owing to heavy rain during the last week, there was a big landslip near the Oakley Estate on the same spot where there was a slip last year. Two workmen were injured, and they were promptly removed to hospital. There has been no other slip of any importance, and the railway line has withstood the heavy rain, very well, and so far there has been no interruption of the train service.

MOTORING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 2.

The Madras Port Trust report contains a paragraph, which shows how gradually but systematically motor-cars and moter-cycles are displacing horsed carriages in Madras. The number of horses imported into Madras has fallen from the average of 1907, for the four-year period of 1904-08 to the average of 944 for the four-year period of 1908-12. The number for last year was only 827. The averages for motor-cars and cycles in 1904-08 were 53 and 20, and in 1908-12 were 113 and 96 respectively. Importations for 1911-12 were 188 motor-cars and 158 motor-cycles.

DR. MORRISON.

Accepts High Office under the China Government.

POLITICAL ADVISOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, AUG. 2.

Dr. Morrison, the *Times'* correspondent in Peking, has accepted the post of Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, for a period of five years. He will begin his duties in Ootober.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of "The Times" is a very remarkable man, of whom we gain some most interesting details in a striking interview by Mr. F. A. Mackenzie, in the "London Magazine."

"Dr. G. E. Morrison, for thirteen years past has had his home in the Chinese capital, travelling largely from province to province. He has helped to make as well as record history," says Mr. Mackenzie.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE.

"Dr. Morrison's life has been full of adventure. Born forty-eight years ago at Geelong, the son of a famous Australian schoolmaster and sprung from a noted family of athletes, he early showed his bent towards exploration. Leaving Melbourne University in his eighteenth year, he shipped as a common sailor in a South Sea "blackbirder" in order to expose the abuses of the Kanaka labour traffic. After a trip to New Guinea and back, partly in a Chinese junk, he walked alone from Normanton to Geelong, across the whole width of Australia, carrying his 'swag' and his billy, and covering 2,043 miles in 123 days. While conducting an expedition to New Guinea he received two ugly spear-wounds from the natives, and for a time was left for dead.

"Nine months after, at Edinburgh, Professor Cheine removed the second spear-point from his body. At Edinburgh he completed his medical studies, started at Melbourne, and qualified. Emigrant to America, assistant purser on a fruit steamer, Senior Medical Officer at the Rio Tinto copper mines in Spain, Physician to the Sheeref of Wazan in Morocco and Surgeon-in-charge of the Ballarat Hospital—the years to come were a strange medley. A journey of 3,000 miles from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier, across China, completed at a cost of £18 resulted in a book. The book had a totally unexpected outcome. Morrison, while on a visit to London, was asked to call at the office of "The Times," and was offered the post of travelling correspondent, with orders to proceed immediately to Siam.

"In 1897 he settled down in Peking, an almost unknown man. Within two years his name was familiar in every Foreign Office in Europe; his announcements had been more than once debated in Parliament; and officialism found that it had to deal with a man whose prescience in getting at the fundamental facts was almost uncanny. On more than one occasion his cablegrams were denied from the Treasury Bench, only to have their truth admitted soon after. Once Lord Carzon, then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, sought to excuse the official ignorance by describing Morrison's announcement as the intelligent anticipation of events before they occur. When in 1900 news came that the Peking Legislation had fallen under the Boxer attacks and that Morrison had died with the others, his paper printed an eulogy on him such as it is given to few men to receive. A few weeks later he had the pleasure of reading his own obituary notice.

"His position in the Far East is unique. Chinese and European alike admit his authority and knowledge. When he visited Japan with his colleague, Sir Valentine Chirol, they were given a reception from the Emperor downwards such as journalists, qua journalist, have never received before. The Chinese themselves have long had confidence in him as a friend of their nation, a friend genuine enough to criticise without fear or partiality.

A MOST EXACT MAN.

"Dr. Morrison looks the explorer that he is His sturdy frame, his air of great physical strength tell of the open-air life. And yet after talking with him for a time one is apt to forget the traveller in the scholar. Here is a bookman.

"In his home in Peking he has the finest library of works on China in the world numbering nine thousand volumes. His library is a model of order. Every volume is indexed; every cutting filed; every fact ready for immediate reference. Study his library and you learn something of the cause of his success. He is the most exact man it has ever been my lot to meet. Accuracy with him amounts to a passion.

BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Question of Separate High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

The following Press communique has been issued in the Home Department:

The following letter which has been addressed by the Government of India to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William on the Bengal Appellate Side is published for general information:—

It has come to the notice of the Government of India that some misapprehension exists in regard to the offer of the hon'ble Judges of the High Court to co-operate in the execution of any proposals that might be decided upon in connection with the question of a separate High Court for the new Province of Bihar and Orissa. The offer which the Government of India acknowledged in the correspondence, that has found its way into the public press, relates merely to the collection of information and tendering of advice in the event of the constitution of a new High Court being determined upon. But it in no way committed the High Court to any opinion upon the merits of the project itself, and as stated in the same letter the Governor-General in Council will readily avail himself of the knowledge and experience of the hon'ble Judges in examining the whole question.

INDIAN SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 27th of July report a general and well distributed rainfall throughout India, which was most beneficial in Sind. The sowings of autumn crops are providing well and the condition of the standing crops is average to good. Prices are fluctuating in most parts of the country, and they are high, but have fallen during the month in Gujarat. The prospects of the season are good. The cattle is healthy and fodder and water are sufficient.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals and in parts of Kathiawar. People on relief works are in good condition and relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good. The distribution of takavi continues. Grain stocks are sufficient. Bajri sells from 8 1-4 to 9 and maize from 9 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief for the week ending the 27th of July were Panch Mahals works, 19,645, on gratuitous relief 37,479; total, 57,124. Kathiawar works, 2,838. The numbers are decreasing owing to the good agricultural prospects. On gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Deccan and the Karnatak, the number is 17,159; in the native states of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Jath there were 509 on test works and 5,411 in receipt of gratuitous relief.

CHINESE IN LHASSA.

"Keeping the Wolf from the Door."

FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, AUGUST 2.

News was received from Lhassa by letter last night to the effect that fighting is still continuing. A recent arrival reports having met a large number of high Tibetan officials on their way to meet the Dalai Lama at Samding. The Tibetan National Assembly has cast the Dalai Lama's favourite into prison because of his failure to defeat the Chinese in an important engagement at Tsecholing. There is a rumour among the Tibetans that a large Chinese force will arrive at Lhassa next month. Chinese officials here are in straits for money and are trying to realize money by selling camels, etc., to keep the wolf from the door.

Some Chinese merchants have opened shops, but have got very little trade.

A "HOLY OF HOLIES."

LATER

Yesterday, I was shown, throught the Dalai Lama's late temporary residence, the Bhutan Durbar house. It is now occupied by Rajah Ugen Dorjee's sister, the Kazini Wangmola. Lama's three rooms, *i. e.*, audience chamber, sitting room and bedroom were just as he left them. Hundreds of butter-lamps lay about on the tables and mantel-shelves. The windows being closed the smell of rancid butter was sickening. A large shrine is being erected in the Lama's bedroom. This room will thus become a kind of "Holy of Holies" in the estimation of the northern Budhists. The dais in the audience chamber is beautifully painted in Tibetan fashion, with a gorgeous coloured silk canopy overhead. Coloured Chinese silk-canopies were also hung above his bed and couch, There was also some fine European furniture in all the rooms. The name of each room was written on the lintel outside in bold cursive Tibetan character.

Reliable news has been received to the effect that a Chinese relief force started from Szechuan last week for Lhassa, which the Chinese hope to reach in about a month. Fighting meanwhile continues at Lhassa, where the Tibetans have been making unsuccessful attacks upon the Tratchi monastery. The Chinese not only repulsed this attack but got in a quantity of provisions, and are much encouraged by the news of the advance of a relieving force from Szechuan.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUG. 2.

Mrs. Tate, formerly editress of the *Sind Gazette*, died in Karachi this afternoon.

She appeared to be in the best of health and spirits yesterday, and as usual attended to her duties at the Press, with which she was connected as secretary. She was a very popular member of Karachi society. She was a daughter of the late Col. Arthur Cory, who for several years also edited the *Sind Gazette*. She was a sister of the late wife of General Nicholson and of the well known writer "Victoria Cross."

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

The death took place at Benares on July 27th of C. Akilandiah, late a barrister in the Nizam's State who was well known in the Bombay and the Madras presidencies. He was one of the founders of the Aurangabad Cotton Spinning Mills and of Roase and Crown Brewery, Ooty, and owner of the Tudor Hall in the latter place Five years ago he became a sanyasi and had passed most of his time at Almora and Benares. He visited his Waterfalls estate, Ooty, a month ago and passed through Calcutta on July 22 d reaching Benares three days before his death.

CASES OF DOG-BITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 2.

The Rev. M. Smith, Chaplain, who was bitten by his dog the other day, received a telegram from the Coonoor Institute advising treatment, and he left last night for Coonoor. It now transpires that his dog was bitten sometime ago by a strange cur.

THE SANYASI CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, AUGUST 2.

The trial of the Jagatshi sanyasi riot case began here in jal yesterday before Mr. Cosgrave, Additional District Magistrate. Out of fifty-two accused twenty-two were discharged, the Crown withdrawing the charges against them. The remaining thirty accused will be tried in two batches. As three accused are still detained in hospital, the case was adjourned to the 15th instant. None of the accused is represented by pleaders.

AN ASSURANCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

Mr. Justice Carnduff and Mr. Justice Imam were issued a rule on behalf of the Managing Director and General Manager of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society of, Gujaranwala, Punjab, on the District Magistrate of Chittagong, to show cause why the charge of cheating against the petitioners should not be quashed. The nominee of a deceased policy-holder claimed money and while the matter was being inquired into he preferred a charge of cheating against the petitioners.

MUSALMAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 2.

Mr. Younghusband's scheme of Khairpur scholarships is now complete. A sum of Rs. 60,000 is available for the encouragement of higher education among the Musalman population of Sind by means of scholarships, thanks to the munificence of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, who thus does honour to the memory of his late father. The scholarships will ordinarily be tenable for five years, and will be worth from Rs. 240 to Rs. 300 per annum each.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Sir B. Robertson's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is gazetted.

BANK OF BURMA.

Mr. Justice Robertson and the Noble Application.

MATTER FOR ARRANGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 2.

On the last application of Mr. M. A. J. Noble, in the matter of the Bank of Burma, in which he asked that the Advisory Committee's views should be taken before the liquidator made any application to the Chief Court, Mr Justice Robertson has directed notice to issue on the official liquidator on all points raised in the petition. The official liquidator was also to prepare a list of claims received and not admitted.

In his Honour's opinion it was obvious for the good of the liquidation that all parties should work amicably together and he did not wish to pass orders which might lead to friction. His Honour did not see why the petitioner should not go to the official liquidator and arrange matters with him; but his Honour could not pass an order saying that in every single matter he (the liquidator) was to consult the committee.

THE NEW DELHI.

Creation of a Mixed Police Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

It is rumoured, says the *Englishman*, that a number of Calcutta police officers, both Indian and European, will be drafted to Delhi in October next before the arrival of the Government of India in the new capital.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, it is understood, is about to instruct senior officers in charge of divisions to submit a list of names of men who are willing to be transferred to Delhi as a permanent measure.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr is granted Colonel's allowance in succession to Lt.-Col. J. DeBurgh Lynch.

Major R. E. Vaughan is promoted Lt.-Col.

The following Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service are promoted Captains:—Lieutenants Smith, Dick, Evans, Holgate. Bomford, Lynn, Mackenzie, Eckstein, Morton, Anderson, Cooper, Arthur, Forsyth, Thakur Raham, Hodge, Burke, Gibson and Nicholson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir. B. Robertson is gazetted Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.

Captain Pridham I. M. S. goes to Burma for employment in the Jail Department.

The services of Captain Carter I. M. S., are placed under the Bombay Government.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Nathan is apppointed Member, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Captain Brown I. M. S., reverts to military duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Bickford, Commandant Zhob Levy Corps, is granted eight months' leave.

Lieut. Hogan, 96th Infantry, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

Captain Pierpont I. M. S, is posted as Civil Surgeon. Peshawar.

The First Assistant to the Resident of Baroda is appointed as Justice of the Peace within the Baroda State, and will exercise powers in certain cases of a District Magistrate, and the Resident will enjoy appellate powers of the High Court.

A FALSE SIGNATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

Mr. Fletcher to-day disposed of the suit brought by a Marwari banker against a barrister, Mr. Rajat Roy and Vakil Rajendra Chunder Chuckerbutty claiming five thousand rupees, alleged to be due on a hundi. His lordship held the signature on the hundi not genuine, and dismissed the suit.

CHOLERA IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 2.

Another case of cholera is reported from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Pte. Pope was taken ill yesterday, and removed to the Station Hospital where he is detained. A great subsidence in the number of attacks has nevertheless taken place both in the city and the cantonment ever since it began to rain a fortnight ago. Only one or two cases a day are now reported from the Indian portion of the town.

THE S. S. "NADERI".

Reports to Steamer no Assistance Required.

With reference to the statement which has been published in connection with the accident to the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Naderi," we have been informed by the agent of the company that it contains two serious inaccuracies.

The statement that "Naderi" carried 300 pilgrims is entirely without foundation. She has no pilgrims on board. Further, the statement that the "Naderi" has broken her propeller is also inaccurate and misleading.

The company have received information from the Captain of the "Turkestan" that he requested the "Naderi" to say by signal whether she required any help. In reply he was informed that she did not required any assistance, that her engines were in perfect working order, and it was only her rudder that had been disabled. The "Turkestan "then proceeded on her voyage to Muscat.

The agents have received further information from Aden and do not apprehend any danger The heavy monsoon currents and high seas would no doubt give the vessel trouble, but the agent is confident that Captain Hughes is competent thoroughly to get the vessel safely to Aden.

The "Naderi" was 1,168 tons net and was carrying a general cargo to Jeddah.

The first intimation of the mishap received in Bombay was on the 27th July, when the company's agent at Aden telegraphed that the Russian steamer "Nikomedia" attempted tow the "Naderi" but had to give up owing to high seas. The s. s. "Naderi" one of the company's steamers Aden left to render help and was followed by the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie."

The Company's s. s. "Homayan" s. s. "Firozi" both bound west, will keep a look-out for the in accordance with the usual practice, the Port Officer of Bombay has instructed the Captains of all out going steamers to keep a look-out for the "Naderi",

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Matriculation Revised Regulations.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 2nd August as a graduation day, the degrees of L. M. & S., M. B. B. S., B. A. L. L. B & M. A. were conferred upon the candidates who had passed the respective examinations and had appeared to receive the diploma.

The three new Fellows, the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Mr. R. S. Cree Brown and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy were assigned to Faculties, the first and third to the Faculty of Arts, and the second to that of Engineering.

The Senate considered the desirability of holding the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene twice a year, and raising the fee (making it Rs. 75, whether the candidate offerred both parts, or one part only of the examination).

Major L. T. R. Hutchinson moved as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine a resolution making the necessary change in the regulation to give effect to the Faculties' recommendation of holding the examination twice a year and of raising the fee.

Lieut.-Col. Jennings seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas thought the fee was being raised unduly.

Dr. Surveyor pointed out that the examiners had to do a great deal of practical work. They had to inspect the houses of the labouring classes and extra fees were demanded by the examiners who had to employ assistants.

Being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

The Senate next considered the desirability of throwing the M. D. and M. S. examinations open to all persons holding the L. M. and S. Degree of this University.

Sir Balchandra Krishna, moved as recommended by the Syndicate that the examinations be opened to all persons holding the L. M. and S. degree of the Bombay University.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—That the words "Candidates, who have not taken the M. B., B. S. degrees, or the B. Hy. Degree, will be required to pass an examination in (a) Biology, the same as that for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and (b) Bacteriology, the same as General Pathology and Bacteriology of the final M. B. B. S. Examination be added at the end of regulations 72 and 88 in Medicine.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled it ultra vires, because he said it was not an amendment but a substantial proposition by itself.

Dr. Nariman, thereupon, moved that the matter be referred again to the Syndicate.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was defeated and the original proposition was agreed to.

Consideration was given to the desirability of framing regulations enabling candidates at the Agricultural and Engineering examinations who fail by a small margin under one head to pass the Examination on the recommendation of a majority of two-third of the examiners.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved as recommended by the Syndicate to pass the following regulations:—Candidates at the F. Ag., S. Ag., F. E. S. E. examinations who fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head, but not on the total, by not more than three per cent, and who obtain an aggregate of at least 50 per cent. of the total marks obtainable shall, on the recommendation of a majority of not less than two-tairds of the examiners present at the final meetings, be declared to have passed the examinations.—Candidates at the Ag. and B. E. examinations who fall short of the minimum required to pass under one head but not on the total, by not more than three per cent. and who obtain an aggregate of at least 55 per cent. of the total marks obtainable shall, on the recommendation of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present at the final meetings, be declared to have passed the examinations.—Candidates at the F. Ag., S. Ag., B, Ag., F. E., S.E. and B. E. examinations who fall short of the minimum required to pass in the total by not more than one per cent. of such minimum shall, on the recommendation of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present at the final meetings, be declared to have passed the examinations.

Mr. Mann said that the examiners must have discretion.

Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Godbole, and Principal Covernton thought that the third regulation would be tantamount to lowering the standard.

Dr. Viegas thought the examiners themselves could meet before finally sending in marks and decide the question of allowing "grace" marks, and that the proposed regulations were needless.

Dr. Mann would not press the third part of his proposition, and on being put to the vote the first two were passed and the third was rejected.

The Senate then considered the courses in science, geography and vernacular for the Matriculation examination under the revised regulations.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan moved as recommended by the Syndicate:—(i) That the courses prescribed by the Educational Department in Science, Geography and Vernacular be approved, subject to the following modifications and re-arrangements: (a) That in Science the work of the first three standards should be limited to nature study in the departments of plant and animal life; (b) that Human Paysiology, Hygiene and First Aid should be studied in the fourth and fifth standards; (c) that the accompanying courses should be the practical and theoretical courses for the sixth and seventh standards. (ii) that the certificate required from candidates for the Matriculation examination under Regulation 18 of satisfactory knowledge in Science should cover only the last two years' course. (iii) that for the Matriculation examination in 1913 and 1914 the certificate required from candidates of satisfactory knowledge in the prescribed course in Science be restricted only to the theoretical part of the two years' course and that from 1915 the certificate should cover the whole practical and theoretical course laid down for the last two years.

The revised regulation in connection with the courses of science, geography and vernacular was as follows: "There will be no University examination in Science, Geography, and Vernacular or Optional English, but each candidate shall be required to produce a certificate from the Headmaster of a registered school showing that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of each of these subjects according to the courses prescribed by the Educational Department in so far as they are, with or without modification, approved by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate. In the case of Optional English an extra book or books shall be prescribed by the Syndicate at least a year before the examination."

Dr. Mackichan said that a committee appointed by the Syndicate had revised the regulations and the three subjects were removed from the examination.

Principal Covernton said that it was desirable to have the University scheme and the Government Education Department scheme alike. He proposed that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate. His object in proposing the amendment was that the Syndicate would have an opportunity to find out how far the Education Department scheme would be in a line with the University's scheme.

Mr. E. D. Talati seconded the amendment which was agreed to.

PROPOSED DACCA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

When the Committee appointed to formulate a scheme for the Dacca University concluded its sittings, in Calcutta, a number of sub-committees were formed to settle details, and in order that they might do their work more thoroughly they have been given authority to invite experts to sit with and help them. These sub-committees are now sitting and it is believed that the scheme they will evolve will arouse considerable interest.

News through Kashmir states that all is now quiet in Kashgaria.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Japanese Consul-General has returned to Calcutta from Simla.

Assam was annexed to the Indian Empire eighty-three years ago on July 31.

Mr. Charles Hodds has been appointed Assistant Government Architect to the Government of Bengal.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga will join the Executive Council at Ranchi on the 1st proximo.

H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, whose illness we announced a few days ago, is reported to be making excellent progress.

Mr. F. E. Pears, the well-known Straits rubber planter and Manager of the Lanadron Estrates, has died after an operation in London.

The Maharani of Hathwa and the young Maharaja and party have arrived at Deegha and are expected to stay there for some time.

Mr. Douglas White, barrister-at-law, late of the Calcutta Bar, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the County of Shropshire.

The P. and-O. s. s. "India" is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday, so the mails ought to be delivered in Madras early on Saturday.

Mr. Julian Herron Mitter, M.A., B.Sc., 2nd assistant to the Imperial Mycologist, Imperial Research Institute, Pusa, to be professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

One hundred and thirty-one seamen were repatriated from Madras during last year, under the Distressed Seamen's Regulations, against one hundred and thirty-two in previous year.

While there are twice as many blind people as there are lepers in Burma, there is only one small institution for the tending of the former and four large ones for the treatment of the latter.

Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, the new Advocate-General of Madras, has given notice, through the Attorney-General of Ceylon, that he will apply to be admitted and enrolled an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

The Right Rev. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Chota Nagpur, is now making good progress towards recovery from his recent illness. At one time, his condition gave some occasion for alarm and his brother, the Bishop of Lucknow, was summoned to Ranchi.

A unique collection of Indian Native States stamps was sold by auction at Simla the other day, and several lots fetched good prices. A book of fourteen Afghan stamps was sold for Rs. 40, while Bhopal stamps secured Rs. 50. A Jhind lot fetched Rs. 25, while a Holkar and Las Bela lot brought Rs. 80.

Reports from Bengal coal-fields complain of a general scarcity of labour which seriously interferes with its raisings One large concern, whose output is about 25,000 tons a month, was able to raise only some 23,000 tons in June, simply and purely owing to a shortage of labour.

Two nights ago there was a serious altercation among some Indian Christians at Kallur, near Ernakulam, writes a Cochin correspondent under date 24th instant. One of these men was stabbed to death and another, who received serious wounds, is lying in the General Hospital in a precarious condition. The matter is under Police investigation.

Of thirty two cases of whipping in Rangoon jail the Prison Administration Report of Burma says that ten were ordered for eating flour and raw rice. It is explained that the authorities are bound to inflict punishment as it is impossible to stop this practice without flogging The rice is swallowed by the culprit in the hope that he will be sent to hospital. This, says the Report, is a dangerous triick and sometimes proves fatal.

The Hon. E, S. Montagu, M. P. the Under-Secretary of State for India, who is paying this country a visit in the cold weather, has booked his passage by the P. and O. liner "Maloja," which leaves London on September 27th, and is due in Bombay on October 18th. Mr. Montagu will probably travel overland to Brindisi, leaving London on October 4th. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson intends coming out by the same boat.

Dehra Dun is suffering from a stone-throwing scare. This nuisance has, it is said, been going on for a fortnight, but the police have been unable to fathom the mystery. During the past week a number of persons were convicted of the offence. Meanwhile burglaries and other offences are being committed which has induced a sense of insecurity among the residents, who think the authorities should take stricter care to guard the town and protect the people.

Four more Chaplains on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment have been, or are about to be, transferred to the Government of India in the Educational Department, namely, the Rev. A. E. Stanley, Chaplain of North Georgetown, the Rev. W. Muspratt, Chaplain of Trichinopoly, the Rev. F. E. Markby, shortly returning from thirteen months' leave to Europe, and the Rev. H C. Eddowes, lately of St. John's, Bangalore, who has already departed.

The "Building News" gives currency to a report that the Government of India propose to spend a large sum in the extension and re-equipment of the Indian arsenals with modern plant and machinery. The sum of £200,000 is mentioned, and it is said that the matter is now under discussion with the India Office. It is further stated that if an agreement is arrived at tenders will be invited from firms in England for the supply of the requisite plant and machinery.

It is interesting to note that the European summer-population of Simla within municipal limits remains practically constant. It was 4,126 in 1898, slightly less in 1904, and 4,153 in 1911. The great increase in the past was in the decade 1887-97 when the numbers rose from about 2,200 to 4,000. As regards the Indian population, floating and permanent during the summer season, it has doubled since 1887, but it varies now from year to year. It is just under 32,000 and was actually less in 1907 than in 1904.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

a peacock, an eagle, a serpent, etc. I am confirmed by Mr. Athelstane Riley's illustration in the *Daily Sketch* of the view. I have always held, and expressed in my Industrial Arts of India, that the temple furnitures of South Western India are Euphratean in their inspirations or it may be that those of Babylon and Nineveh were aboriginally of Indian origin, for the Babylonians traced all their civilisation to a Fish God that came up out of the Indian Ocean, and Persian Gulf into the Euphrates and that would mean a boat load of traders from the Malabar Coast.

The point now to be settled, as Sir Hercules Read says in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last night, and I said to you last week, is the real provenance of the Schwaiger Sacred Peacock. I believe it to be Lahore, and Mr. Athelstane Riley positively asserts Persia. Obviously the art of it is in Indo-or Perso-Saracenic and if the figures on it are in gold, it is Indo-Saracenic, of Lahore; and if in black, Perso-Saracenic, unless a debased Indian reproduction of a Persian model at Lucknow. Don't think I'm so sure about it all as this statement reads. You must not h dge in giving an opinion on such disputable p ints; not only because people want a clear decided opinion, but that in the interest of truth and as giving opinion in the Temple of Truth, the clearer and the terser an error is put the more decisive will be its refutation if it be an error. So let it be!"

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. Gokhale's health has greatly improved since his arrival in England, but I am afraid that he finds the pressure arising from the many engagements forced upon him by kindly, but not too considerate, friends a little fatiguing. On Tuesday, as mentioned above, he was one of the principal guests at the soiree given by Mrs. W. S. Caine. Yesterday after the deputation to Lord Crewe on the excise question, he went to Windsor for the Royal Garden Party and to-day he has been equally busy. He was one of a luncheon party given by a leading member of the India Council and this was followed by a reception in his honour at the Trocadero Restaurant, his hosts being the Indian community. He proposes to remain in town for the Indian Budget debate on the 30th which he naturally wishes to hear. If he is wise he will then go away for a time and omit to leave his address.

The fact that the Under-Secretary of State for India, the Hon. E. S. M ntagu, is one of Mr. Asquith's party on the Prime Minister's visit to Ireland, may or may not give *craisemblance* to an interesting rumour that has been in circulation for some time past.

Among the questions on the Notice Paper of the House of Commons yesterday was one in the name of Mr. Wart and addressed to the Secretary of State for War. "Had he taken into consideration the advisability or otherwise of appointing Indian officers to Indian regiments, and if so whether he proposed to take any action?" The question ought, of course, to have been put to the Under-Secretary for India and he replied in the following terms:—The matter has frequently been under consideration by successive Secretaries of State. No scheme has as yet been proposed which it has been found po-sible to make operative."

The House of Commons or rather that small section who find military debates worth listening to were amused by the story told by Mr. George Wyndham on Tuesday to enforce his views as to the danger of make-belief in connection with the Territorial Force. The late Duke of Cambridge on a great occasion asked a particular outpost. "What are you?" The man replied, "I am a something fool and if it rains much longer I am going home." His Royal Highness, although a strict disciplinarian, was not devoid of a sense of humour and he would have been amused by the answer, especially the adjective, which unless he was belied, was one he not infrequently used himself when things went wrong on the parade ground or at reviews.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Defeat for the Athletic.

HORNETS (3). BOMBAY ATHLETIC (1).

The Bombay Athletic team to be having a bad time just now, for they suffered a second defeat last night from H rnets and they could not complain that they deserved to win. It was not an interesting game.

On a rting play was even for a time and then the Hornets started to sh w some superiority. However, they failed to establish a lead for long. Powell soon scored for them, but before half-time, and after he had missed two chances woodford equalised taking advantage of a mistake by the goalkeeper.

Early in the second half Woodford tried to improve the score with a stiff shot which gave Navin all he knew to get away. After that Strelly and Ashton obtained goals and the Hornets won rather easily.

Final score:

Hornets.....3
Bombay Athletic.....1

Teams:—

Hornets: Goal, Navin: backs, Bradoury and James; half-backs Wisdom, Ali Khan, and Fanigan; forwards, Strelly, Garrock, Ashton, Downes, and Powell.

Bombay Athletic Club: Goal Walker; back Barnard and Chapman; half-backs Wilkie, Templeton and Saulty; forwards, Hogan, Shaw, Woodford, Rickey, and Hyde.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	A.	P.
E. Warwicks ...	9	6	2	1	21	9	14
E. A. Temperance ...	9	6	2	1	21	16	14
R. G. Artillery ...	9	5	3	1	14	6	13
Bombay & Gymkhana	8	3	3	2	15	8	9
Byculla M. I. ...	8	1	3	4	4	15	5
Hornets ...	9	2	1	6	5	22	5
Bombay Athletic ...	8	2	1	5	12	12	5
Y. M. C. A. ...	8	2	0	6	10	21	4

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Young Cricketers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Poona Gymkhana and Poona Young Cricketers began their annual two days' cricket match to-day in changeable weather. The Young Cricketers scored 131, to which the Poona Gymkhana replied with 159 f r five wickets. The game will be continued tomorrow.

The following are the scores:—

PO NA YOUNG CAICKETERS.

S M Joshi, l b w Greig ...	26
Bhusari, b Ho man ...	7
Magania Vyas, b Greig ...	3
Bhosle, b Greig ...	0
Bhatte, b Holman ...	2
Morc d le, c Plath, b Gore-Brown ...	34
M V Joshi, c and b Greig ...	40
Mahajani, b Greig ...	1
Fow r, G re b Brown ...	4
Thos r, c Thwaytes, b Greig ...	4
A C Joshi, not out ...	8
Extras ...	4
Total ...	131

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig, c Mahajani, b Barve ...	91
Anderson, run out ...	9
Plair, b S M Joshi ...	24
Has ings, l b w, S M Joshi ...	0
Macleod, b Thosar ...	24
Col nel r, n t out ...	8
Capt Simson, not out ...	5
Total (for five wickets) ...	159

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

An Amazing Charge of Fraud from Kaira.

BRIDEGROOM'S ADVENTURES.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal presented by the Government of Bombay, against the order of acquittal passed by the District Magistrate of Kaira in the case of which a Brahmin girl was substituted for a Jain girl and offered in marriage to a Jain bridegroom.

The complainant, Jeychand Kastur, a Jain Bania, aged 45, approached one Manilal with a view to his arranging to get him a bride belonging to his caste. Manilal and another named Gulabchand then took him to Purshotam Dosa who, it was alleged, had a daughter to be married. It was arranged that the would-be bride was to go to the railway station with her sister and that Jeychand should see her then. The age of the girl was said to be fifteen. It was then arranged that Gulabchand was to get Rs. 101 for his services and Purshotam Dosa was to get Rs. 3,000 for giving his daughter to Jeychand (the complainant) in marriage and a deed on these terms was drawn up by the parties and certain sums of moneys advanced. Arrangements for the marriage were then proceeded with and the complainantt purchased clothes and other necessary articles. Just before the ceremony it was alleged that Jeychand (the bridegroom) went to the room where the bride was sitting with the priest who was to officiate at the marriage. She had her face covered. He suspected that the girl before him was not the person whom he had met at the railway station and so asked her to uncover her face. On her doing so he found out that she was not the girl to whom it was arranged that he should be married. On a complaint being lodged before the police, the Crown prosecuted Gulabchand, Panachand, Moni, daughter of Mahashakar Dooshanker and four others with cheating by personation under sections 419 and 511 I.P.C. The magistrate convicted all the accused. He sentenced Gulabchand, Deochand and Manilal to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. Chunilal and Jotiram were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Moni, the girl, was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

In appeal the District Magistrate of Kaira held that the conviction was bad in law. He held that the definition of cheating related wholly to property and to losses with respect to property. This definition had been framed in accordance with British law. It was not possible to hold in accordance with the principles of British law, that a woman was property. He observed that to uphold convictions in cases of this sort would be to encourage the sale of women, which ought to be sternly repressed. It would also tend to encourage immorality. He further observed that it was not in accordance with morality or with British law or indeed with the purest principles of Indian law, that a man should be entitled to go to an agent and negotiate with him for the purchase of a woman and afterwards prostitute the functions of the courts of justice by forcing them to uphold his pecuniary interests if he finds he has not purchased a woman to his liking. The ideas and lack of moral principle underlying such proposition were in his opinion gross and diabolical. He intended as the District Magistrate of Kaira to steraly repress any attempt on the part of the purchasers of women to compel courts of justice to assist in the legalising of a nefarious trade. He accordingly reversed the convictions and sentences passed on all the accused.

Against the above order of the District Magistrate of Kaira, the Bombay Government filed an appeal in the High Court.

Mr. Shah, on behalf of Government, urged that the order of the District Magistrate had occasioned serious miscarriage of justice. The District Magistrate had entirely failed to observe that the property in issue in this case was not the "woman," but the "money which was to be paid for the woman. It was clearly proved that the accused conspired and attempted to cheat by substituting a Brahmin girl for the Jain girl. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the offence of which the accused were convicted was attempting to cheat by personation. The court accordingly reversed the order of acquittal passed by the District Magistrate of Kaira, and directed him to re-try the case on its merits according to law.

CURIOUS HUNDI DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in a suit in which the firm of Rupram Madan Gopal sought to recover from Ramchandra Jankiram and Meshdas Iswasdas the sum of Rs. 15,000

His lordship said that on the 7th of October, 1907, a hundi for Rs. 15,000 purporting to be drawn by Ramchandra Jankiram and signed by Govind Pandharinath, was drawn in favour of the plaintiffs firm of Rupram Madan Gopal in Bombay, and endorsed as payable at the Bank of Bombay. It was not an ordinary hundi, but belonged to a class called "Nishani hundis." The Nishaniwalla in this case was Meshdas Ishwardas, the second defendant in this suit. The hundi was discounted by the Akola Branch of the Bank of Bombay. On the same day it was drawn and sent to the head office in Bombay for collection. The Bank presented the hundi to the plaintiffs who accepted the same having previously received a letter from the second defendant Meshdas Ishwardas, informing them that the hundi was drawn on their account and asking them to accept the same. Plaintiffs accordiely paid the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Bank of Bombay. The accountwas then debited in their books to the second defendant with whom they had current account. The position of the second defendant's firm had considerably altered since the date the plaintiffs had accepted the Nishani hundi. Whereas they were in affluent circumstances and had credit in the market when the hundi was drawn, they were in monetary difficulties when the hundi fell due. The plaintiffs finding that they could not recover their moneys from the second defendant made a demand by registered letter for payment on the first defendant, Ramchandra Jankiram. This letter was miscarried and not received by Ramchandra. The plaintiff filed a summary suit on the 30th of January, 1908, claiming to recover the amount paid by them to the Bank of Bombay. Ramchandra defended the suit on the ground that Govind Pandharinath had no authority to draw and sign a hundi in his name. He farther contended that even if it was held by the court that Govind was his munim by the custom attaching to Nishani hundis, the nishaniwala alone was liable to the acceptor and that the drawee was discharged from all responsibilities as it was accepted on the credit of the nishaniwala alone. His lordship said that the three questions raised in the suit were, whether Govind Pandharinath had authority to draw this hundi on behalf of Ramchandra Jankiram the first defendant, whether according to the usage and custom prevailing in connection with Nishani hundis, the second defendant alone was not liable to the plaintiffs and whether by their conduct the plaintiffs were not estopped from making a claim against the first defendant. His lordship, in discussing the liability attaching to the duties of a munim, observed that when a merchant appoints a munim he clothes him with all the authority that he, as the owner of the business himself, has. Indian merchants seldom use the power of attorney. In this case Govind who signed the hundi was not clothed with all the powers of a munim. This hundi was not drawn for any business connected with Ramchandra. It was entirely drawn for the accommodation of Meshdas Iswardas, the Nishaniwala Goovind had used his master Ramchandra's name most wantonly. He must have got some commission for signing the hundi. The plaintiffs had no grievance against the first defendant. His lordship dismissed the suit as against the first defendant Ramchandra Jankiram, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs against the second defendant, Meshdas Ishwardas, for Rs. 15,000 with interest at 6 per cent.

ARBITRATOR'S APPOINTMENT CANCELLED

Before Mr. Justice Davar an application was made to set aside his lordship's order of the 10th of July 1912, whereby Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya, Managing Director of the Specie Bank, was appointed sole arbitrator in a suit filed by Iswardas Mody, a firm, against Tarachand Lakhmandas and another.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared to support the application and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs Mouchand and Devidas, oppored. Mr. Davar said after the order of the 20th July was passed, his client went to Mr. Chunilal and enquired if he was willing to take up the arbitration Mr. Chunilal expressed his willingness to do so. In course of the conversation it, however, transpired that one of the plaintiffs in the suit named Shrikisen, was the confidential broker of Mr. Chunilal. He also found that Mr. Chunilal knew everything with regard to the suit before the court's order had been communicated to him. Mr. Desai denied this, and said the only conversation Mr. Chunilal had with the applicant was with regard to the service of the certified copy of the judge's notes, and had no other conversation as alleged.

His lordship set aside his order of the 20th July appointing Mr. Chunilal arbitrator, and in doing so observed that the plaintiff's claim was a very large one as against the defendant-applicant. Before Chunilal's name was suggested there was a discussion as to who should be appointed arbitrator. When Mr. Chunilal's name was suggested both the parties immediately accepted the suggestion. Neither party had time to enquire whether Mr. Chunilal had any previous knowledge of the case or was interested in the case. His lordship further said that he had clothed the arbitrator under his order of the 20th July with absolute powers. The arbitrator could in those circumstances, if he so desired, give his award in five minutes and that award could not afterwards be touched. The impression created in the mind of the applicant was such, that he thinks Mr. Chunilal from his intimate connection with one of the plaintiffs might not do justice in the case.

A NAWAB SUED.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod. the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay sued Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, Bahadur, proprietor of Grant's Buildings for a sum of Rs. 2,306 being balance due on account of taxes of the above premises.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Baptista and Mr. Tarsporewala, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Romer, appeared for the Nawab.

Counsel for the defence said a portion of Grants Building was during 1910, undergoing thorough repairs and was not tenanted. It had consequently no rateable value. On the 30th of May, 1910, the Nawab's agent sent a cheque for Rs. 1,826, with a letter intimating that the amount should be credited towards the tax of block No. 382. Owing to some misunderstanding in the office of the Municipal Commissioner this amount was credited as tax paid for block No. 383. The Commissioner had been duly informed in April, 1910, as required by section 150 of the Muntcipal Act that block No. 383 was undergoing repairs and was not let to tenants. He was therefore entitled to a refund of two-thirds of the taxes for the half year ending the 30th September, 1910. He contended that in the above circumstances only Rs. 663 was due to the Municipal Commissioner, which sum was brought to the court and offered to the plaintiff.

His lordship held that the notice given by the defendant regarding the demolition of the buildings did not fulfil the requirements of section 150 of the Municipal Act and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs 2,306 less the amount tendered in the court. The balance to be a first charge on the property subject only to any Government dues on account of land reveaue.

POLICE COURTS

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Raghunath Narayan charged Allimat Piraji, a hack victoria driver, with causing death by rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution case was that the accused was training his horse on Ripon Road last week, when he lost control over the animal and got off the lane. The horse ran into Ripon cross lane and knocked down a Hindu girl named Sakhi aged about three years. She was removed to the hospital where she subsequently died.

The accused pleaded guilty and as the case was one of extreme negligence, his Worship sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 with the option of two months' further imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the child's mother.

AN ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

Before Mr. Frank Cliviera, Gul Mahomed Abdul Rehman (15) and Vinayak Tulau (14) were charged yesterday with escaping from the David Sassoon Reformatory, at Matunga, by climbing over the wall. They were both arrested by the City police.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced each to receive six stripes.

VAGRANTS ON RAILWAY STATION.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mirza, of the B. B. and C. I Railway Police, charged Ramchandra Babaji and Sadashiv Dhondu with being without visible means of subsistence. The accused were seen loitering in a suspicious manner on Church Gate Railway Station on July 22. They had purchased tickets for Charni Road and were followed by the Inspector. They got down at Marine Lines, again took another train and got out at Charni Road. Being searched at the latter place the police found an implement for cutting pockets. They admitted having no place of residence.

The magistrate ordered them to produce one hundred rupee surety each for six months. They were unable to find the surety and were sent to jail for six months.

A NEGLIGENT CHAUFFEUR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kaikhosro Ratanji, a chauffeur was charged by Inspector Spiers with rash and negligent driving.

The complaint was that on the afternoon of July 10 the accused's car collided with a hack victoria, which was being driven along Esplanade Road, and going towards Colaba. The collision took place at the junction of Church Gate Street and Esplanade Road. The victoria driver, seeing the motor coming in a wrong direction shouted, but before the accused could pull up, a collision occurred. The horse was injured and some damage was done to the gharry.

The accused's counsel pleaded that the accused attempted a very sharp curve to avoid the collision, but the victoria came in his way.

The magistrate convicted, and fined the accused Rs. 20.

THE STRAY DOG EVIL.

Serious Case Reported in Bombay.

A day or two ago the little seven-year old girl of Mr. H. T. Swan, Bombay Pilot Service, was playing in the garden of her parents' house on the Cooperage. A stray dog rushed into the garden and bit the child in the thigh. It has been thought desirable to send the child to Kasauli for treatment, and she left on Thursday night.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The Programme for next Wednesday 10 mounted sports is as follows:—

1. Tilting at the Ring and Tent-Pegging.
2. Ladies' Tilting at the Ring.
3. Individual Jumping (Horses and Ponies).
4. Polo Ball Race.
5. Crawford Market Stakes.—(Ladies' Nomination).
6. Scurry (Horses only).—No entries will be received after the third event.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Piggott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to find that the salaries of Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors recently came up for discussion in, and claimed some attention of, the Bombay Legislative Council. There is, however, one point on which a strong and satisfactory case could be made out for these officers but which somehow appears to have been overlooked or failed pointedly to be referred to, viz., the travelling allowances drawn by these officers. There is need for urgent reform in this matter of travelling allowances and the claim for it will, it is hoped, appear irrefutable when the following facts are considered:—

Mamlatdars at present draw only Rs. 25 as permanent monthly travelling allowance. They are expected to be out of headquarters for about a fortnight every month and are generally expected to ride. With the present level of prices, it would be impossible to keep even a decent horse with this allowance, and what about the cart or carts required for carrying kit from place to place? Travelling allowance may not be intended to be a source of profit, but it surely should be sufficient to cover all reasonable expenditure. The mamlatdars' position in this respect compares most unfavourably with excise inspectors who, besides getting a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month, draw their daily allowances which amount to a handsome figure at the end of the month. It is only fair to the mamlatdars that their permanent travelling allowance should now be raised at least to Rs. 50.

As regards District Deputy Collectors (Provincial Civil Service) they draw Rs. 75 per month as permanent travelling allowance and Rs. 11-1-9 as tentage. These rates again are so low compared with the rates (Rs. 125 travelling allowance and Rs. 19 tantags) drawn by members of the Imperial services, doing absolutely the same kind of work. The difference in the rates of salaries of provincial and Imperial officers doing the same kind of work may be a subject on which opinions are likely to differ and on which the contemplated Public Service Commission may be expected to make their pronouncement, but as regards travelling allowances, which are paid for touring, it will be agreed that if the amount of touring is exactly the same the travelling allowances also should be indentical. In the case of Provincial and Imperial engineers on the Public Works Department establishment, the travelling allowances are exactly the same inspite of the difference in rates of salary and it is not easy to understand why the same rule should not apply to members of the Revenue Department. A Supernumerary Assistant Collector in charge of a single taluka even, gets Rs. 100 per month as travelling allowance. Would it be too much to ask that a deputy collector in charge of three or four Talukas should get at least this amount as his travelling allowance? The latter day increase in the prices of fodder and grain affects those most who draw the low rates of travelling allowance, and on the score of prices also a reconsideration of the rates of travelling allowances would appear to be called for. It is sometimes said that some deputy collectors do not keep horses; but this ought not to affect the general question at all in the first place and in the second, instances may not be wanting of some Imperial officers remaining without conveyances or mounts.

There is also another anomaly in the present rules District deputy collectors of all grades draw the same travelling allowance. When a deputy collector begins to draw pay exceeding Rs. 500 he becomes a first class officer for travelling allowance purposes; but he ordinarily derives no benefit from this fact and is unable to live up to his improved status as a first class officer in his own jurisdiction because his permanent travelling allowance remains the same as before. The necessity for increasing the rates of travelling allowances in the case of the higher grades is also thus indicated and Government will be earning the gratitude of the classes of officers referred to, who have been rendering patient and valuable service, if they give their sympathetic consideration to what would appear to be a legitimate grievance.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

The Fibre Industry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since His Excellency Sir George Clarke assumed charge of the Government of Bombay he has done much to encourage the indigenous industries of this Presidency, and I think we may all confidently look forward to the proposed survey of the oil pressing industry giving fresh impetus to an already steadily expanding trade and otherwise yielding satisfactory results which his Excellency has so much at heart.

May I, Sir, through the columns of your paper draw the attention of Government to another industry which is daily growing in other parts of India, but is entirely neglected in our Presidency. I refer to the fibre industry. We have much waste land in and around Poona, and as a matter of fact throughout the Deccan, Konkan and other parts of the Presidency, but no serious effort is being made to cultivate hemp and other fibre yielding plants. One can ascribe this apathy solely to our agriculturists' lack of knowledge of growing and preparing the fibre and also to their ignorance of the prices ruling in the European markets for these fibres. Should Government decide to institute a survey of this industry I am sure our Agricultural Department would be in a position to put forward a suitable man for the task. This is an industry which I am sure Government will bear in mind for an early enquiry.—Yours, etc.,

N. K.

Poona.

THE NAVAL PAGEANT.

("The Naval Pageant at Spithead was the greatest assemblage of warships ever gathered together"—vide the Press.)

Hail, Britain!
Our hearts swell with love, hope and pride
As thus in thy majesty thou dost repose!
Thy frontier is where rolls the farthermost tide
Thy chart the twain hemispheres only discloses!

Britannia is steel, and her sons are the same!

Hail, Britain!
See, see thy proud wardens to-day
(In silence as eloquent o'er as her guns)
Memorials of heroes who still in their clay
Now order and quicken the souls of thy sons!

Britannia is steel, and her sons are the same!

Hail, Britain!
Dominions far past the blue main
Spring forth to thy side with their hearts, hands and aid!
The sons for their Mother will bleed o'er again,
For they are to-day what o'en thou hast but made!

Britannia is steel, and her sons are the same!

Hail, Britain!
Those vases of timber conserve
Our glorious traditions and destinie—all!
Their splendour of silence, their cosigns, re-nerve
Each Briton awaiting thine own dearest call!

Britannia is steel, and her sons are the same!

Hail, Britain!
Oh, let thy posterity see
Thou unto thyself in thy duty wast true:
Then, when the great God of all battles decree,
More nobly 'twill sacrifice all unto you!

Britannia her laurel holds out to her sons

CLIFFORD KING.

July, 9.

THE following has been sent to us for publication by the Consul-General for Turkey:—"As the result of a series of claims, more or less reasonable, for the refund of fines incurred by ships arriving at Turkish ports without a bill of health or without the *viss*-of a Turkish Consul on the Bill of Health, the Board of Health has decided that henceforth fines recovered by sanitary officers will not be refunded, even if they are imposed for the first time; and that the only circumstances admitting of exemption are accidents, caused by *force majeure* duly established, outside which failing production of bill of health or the *visa*, as the case may be, the fine is irrevocably applicable. Shipping companies, therefore, warned not to address useless and unjustifiable demands to the Board of Health for the refund of fines levied in conformity with the rules in force."

TRANS-PERSIAN PROJECT.

The Debate in the House of Lords.

"MENACE TO INDIA."

AN interesting debate on the Trans-Persian Railway was initiated in the House of Lords on July 15 by Lord Curzon of Kedleston. His special object in raising the question was to ascertain the policy of the Government and the views of the Government of India in relation to the proposal, and statements on these two heads were made by Lord Morley and Lord Crewe.

Lord Curzon dealt with the strategical, commercial, and financial aspects of the project, and with the consequences which he believed would follow if ever the scheme, as he understood it became an accomplished fact. He appeared to regard the menace to India which was involved in the construction of a Trans-Persian railway as the most serious of these consequences, and it was to this feature of the subject that he devoted the greatest attention. He insisted that the building of such a line would inevitably lead to a fundamental departure from the lines on which the defence of India had proceeded for at least 100 years, and asked whether the views which had hitherto guided this policy were to be relegated to the limbo of obsolete and mistaken ideas. Was the right policy not to close, but to open, India's frontiers on the West, her most vulnerable side, to the outside world, to destroy the value of Afghanistan as a buffer State, and to assist in a proposal which would span the desert, on which we have hitherto relied, with steel rails, turn the flank of Quetta, and provide a route direct from the Russian military base to the boarders of India? At the very moment when our command of the Mediterranean Sea trembled in the balance, even if it were not going to be abandoned, it was proposed, if they agreed to this railway, gratuitously to surrender control of the route by land. He urged the Government to think, not once or twice, or even twenty times, but a hundred times, before committing themselves to a project fraught with such grave danger to India. Parliament and the country were, in his view, entitled to be informed of the opinions of the Government's military advisers on the matter. There has been no dissentient voice among the military authorities he had come across, and no answer had yet been given by any spokesman of the Government to the criticism which had appeared in the "Times" from its military correspondent, and spoke with great ability and weight. The strategical danger was not merely confined to the opening of her frontiers. There were many people who feared that we should be drawn out into the open and driven to undertake responsibilities which every one of them, he was sure, would wish to avoid. He hoped that his Majesty's Government would "curtail their ambitions" in regard to this scheme, and that they would devote themselves to the humbler and simpler task of encouraging the development of railways in Persia. In any event he trusted that, whatever views they might themselves entertain on this larger project, they would not proceed to put those views into action without giving both Houses of Parliament an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon them.

AN "EXAGGERATED" PICTURE.

Lord Morley described the picture Lord Curzon had drawn of the Government "ambitions" as imaginary and exaggerated, and denied that they encourage either the Societe d'Etudes itself or its operations. When the proposal was presented to them the Government examined the fact, not the contents, of it, but he could not imagine that anything had been said by the Government unofficially, or by Sir Edward Grey officially, to warrant the view that they would not be perfectly free to oppose the construction of the railway when it came before them in a concrete form. All the Government had done was to refuse to veto or prohibit the Commission's operations. Suppose they had given a gruff negative to the proposal—did Lord Curzon think that that would have completely extinguished it? It was present to the mind of his Majesty's Government, and the Government of India were just as sensible of their consideration as they were, that a point-blank refusal to assent not to the railway but to an examination of the proposal might have led to combinations, easily and naturally devised, which would have involved disadvantages to our Indian position much more serious in their character than those which were likely to result from their present limited co-operation, by means of which they reserved to themselves decisive means of control. There was not a man who was not conscious of the importance of the considerations which Lord Curzon had urged in regard to the defence of India, and therefore "we do not want all this trumpet-blowing in the newspapers, and so forth, as to the dangers of this proposal." "We have not committed ourselves to it," Lord Morley declared, "we have committed the country to nothing except to its examination, and we are perfectly free to deal with the results of that examination when they are presented to us." The position of the Government in respect of these proposals was, he added later, "strictly conditional."

AN UNDEFINED ATTITUDE.

Lord Crewe, who followed Lord Lamington and Lord Inchcape, both of whom expressed themselves as opposed to the Trans-Persian Railway in the interests of India, informed the House that, though the subject had not been formally considered by the Committee of Defence, it had engaged the attention of the General Staff in India. Their view was that it might be a disadvantageous, and even a dangerous, thing to pronounce an absolute veto on a proposal when it was made in this hypothetical form. They preferred not to dismiss it altogether, and then if—Lord Crewe remarked parenthetically that it was a very large "if"—the money was forthcoming and preparations proceeded for the construction of the railway, they would be able to secure that it should be made in a way least detrimental to our interests. In supplement of what Lord Morley said, the Secretary of State for India expressed the hope that it would be seen that his Majesty's Government had not committed themselves not merely to any participation in the proposed line but to any approval of it, and that they had done nothing in the steps which they had so far taken which ought to be treated as detrimental to the interests either of India or of this country.

Lord Curzon in withdrawing his motion for papers remarked that, after carefully listening to the speeches of Lord Morley and Lord Crewe, he had not even now the ghost of an idea of what their real attitude was towards this railway.

THE following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Secretaries of the Indian National Congress to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart:—"'Indians deeply mourn the death of Allan Hume. In him the country has lost its most sincere and sympathetic friend, the like of whom it may never see again, and the Congress, its most beloved and esteemed founder. With unexampled energy, great perseverance and unfaltering faith he had striven, midst good report and evil, to promote the social and political welfare of the people and had lived to see the first fruits of his noble and unceasing efforts. Though it is impossible that Indians can ever repay the debt of obligation, they owe to him for his righteous and disinterested service, the name of Mr. Hume will be remembered with affection and gratitude by generations to come as that of a sterling Englishman of deep and abiding sympathy with their most cherished aspirations. Please convey to members of Mr. Hume's family our expressions of sincere condolence and sympathy in their gteat bereavement.

M. Marc Ruchet, who was twice President of the Swiss Confederation, died on July 13 aged fifty-eight. M. Marc Ruchet, who was born in 1853 at Saint-Saphorin, near Lausanne, was a lawyer by profession and between 1899 and 1904, he was chief of several Federal departments. In 1905 he was elected President, and again in 1910 for the following year. As chief of the Department of the Interior he promoted various important educational and police measures.

MAIL NOTES.

A DOCTOR SENTENCED.

At Birmingham Assizes on July 12, before Mr. Justice Avory, Arthur Austin, aged fifty, a Birmingham doctor, and Alice Cake were tried on the Warwickshire Coroner's warrant for the wilful murder of Lena Kinmond, of Coventry, a young married woman living apart from her husband. Sir Ryland Adkins and Mr. Woodcock appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; and Mr. Hugo Young, K. C. and Mr. Maddocks were for the defence. It was alleged that Mrs. Cake met Kinmond in Birmingham and accompanied her to Austin's surgery where an illegal operation was performed by him. Death resulted from peritonitis and blood poisoning. Austin was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and Cake, who was found guilty as an accessory before the fact and recommended to mercy, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IMPRISONED BABY.

The discovery of an eighteen-months-old boy embedded in tar on the roof of some model dwellings, after having been missing for two days, is reported from South Loadon. The infant, the son of a Mr. and Mrs. Evans, who live in one of the riverside streets at Southwark, was missed on Saturday afternoon by his parents. He was found on Monday on the roof of model dwellings, which is used as a drying ground, lying on his side, and held a prisoner owing to his frock pinafore, and hair having become embedded in a coat of tar which had been softened by the heat of the sun. Besides being in a very exhausted state from want of food, the child was severely blistered through exposure to the tropical heat. For two nights and a day the police had made every effort to find him, and had dragged the Thames in the vicinity. Under the care of the medical staff at a local hospital the boy is now making satisfactory progress.

BRAVE GIRL OF 14.

Blanche White, a bright-faced, intelligent little country girl of fourteen years, told the magistrates at Wokingham, Berkshire, on July 19, how she saved a man from drowning in the river at Whistley. She was standing, with her sister and some little children, on the Whistley Long River bridge, she said, on the previous Wednesday evening, when she saw a man go into the wood on the bank opposite. He took off his coat and hat, placed them on the bank, and then threw himself into the liver. The girl said that she immediately jumped into the water. The man was lying at the bottom in about four feet of water, and she tried to pull him out, but he struggled, and she could only hold his head above the water. A man named Walker came to her assistance and they then got him out. His name was George Eyles, a market gardener's labourer. The Magistrates committed him for trial on a charge of attempted suicide, and the Chairman commended Blanche for her brave action.

IMMODEST DRESS.

Considerable indignation has been caused among ladies in Vienna by the utterances of the Patriarch, Cardinal Cavallari. After making a long quotation from the words of St Peter on feminine vanities, the Cardinal in a recent sermon said: "The extravagance of woman's dress has reached such a point to-day that even men—I do not speak of Christians, but the ordinary men in the street—feel disgusted. Allow me to tell you what indecent clothing is. I consider that dresses which permit the arms and a great part of the neck to be seen, or in which they are only slightly covered with lace or transparent materials, are indecent. Further, skirts which cling to the form may be regarded as indecent, and as likely to destroy all feelings of natural modesty. How can respectable women appear in public thus arrayed? I declare for my part that I will not permit women so bedecked to attend confirmation either as spectators or as godparents to the children. I possess the right to exclude every person who thus shows her want of respect for the holy sacrament."

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

July 17 was the date originally fixed for the visit of the King to the London Docks, and his engagements were to have included the laying of the foundation-stone of the extension of the School of Tropical Medicine. The engagement, however, was cancelled, and instead a meeting was held at the Foreign Office to call attention to the appeal recently issued for £100,000 to carry out the extension. Mr. Austen Chamberlain explained that the result of private efforts was shown in the list of subscriptions. In that list it was stated that Mr. Otto Beit had promised to contribute £5,000 when the fund reached £20,000. As a matter of the fact, Mr. Beit had really promised a sum of £260 for each £1,000 of the first £20,000 that he raised from other than Government sources so that they actually had a call upon him at the present time for more than £4,000 out of the £5,000 conditionally offered. He had no doubt that the remaining £1,000 would be rapidly earned. Mr. Waldorf Astor had offered him £1,000 if nine other donations of equal amount could be collected, and two days previously he had received from an anonymous donor the ninth sum of that amount. The extent to which the appeal was successful would depend very largely upon the amount of personal interest which members of the Committee were prepared to take in it. Within the last two or three weeks two or three of them had collected something like £17,000 or £18,000. Sir Edward Grey and Lord Crewe also spoke in support of the appeal, and both paid warm tributes to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's work on behalf of the school. On the motion of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, an executive committee was appointed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Queen Alexandra spent the afternoon of July 19, in the East End of London, where she visited the summer show of the East London Horticultural Society at the Peoples Palace, and afterwards formally opened Tredegar House, Bow, in its new form, as a training home for nurses of the London hospitals. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Victoria, drove along Mile End road to the flower show, and spent a quarter of an hour admiring the exhibits. Queen Alexandra was astonished to learn that most of them had been grown in East End guardens. A bouquet of carnations was presented to her Majesty by Miss A. Ball, the six-year-old daughter of a member of the committee and herself a prize-winner in the juvenile classes. To Princess Victoria the little little girl handed a bouquet of roses. At Tredegar Houses, the Hod, Sidney Holland, the chairman of

Van Houten's Cocoa

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, July 16.

THE King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut-Col—L B Walton, Commandant, 26th Punjabis (May 9).

Capts. to be Majors—W D Villiers-Stuart, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force); W T Barry, Cantonment Magistrates' Department; H L C Turner, 9th Gukha Rifles; F Adams, 28th Light Cavalry (June 2)

Lieut to be Capt—E B Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis (June 6).

Indian Medical Service.

The promotion of Major E R Rost to that rank, notified in the "Gazette" of April 10, 1908, is antedated from Jan. 29, 1908, to July 29, 1907.

Indian Army Departments.

Assistant Commissary with the hon Rank of Lieut to be Dep Commissary with the hon Rank of Capt—F J Skinner (April 6).

To be Assistant Commissary with the hon Rank of Lieut—Conductor H Graveson (April 6).

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army:—Col V M Stockley June 12 ; Col L S Peyton (June 13); and Major H V Firth (June 22).

10th (Prince of Wales's own Royal) Hussars Capt W O Gibbs is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 7).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Lieut C J Foot resigns his commission July 13.

R G A—Major T L Coxhead, D S O to be Lieut Col May 21; Lieut-Col T L Coxhead, D S O retires on retired pay on account of ill-health July 13; Major H L Kirke to be Lieut Col July 13; the promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. H C Hall is antedated to May 21; the following Capts to be Majors:—R O Marton D S O and to remain seconded; C F Phipps May 29, Superny Capt S O Boyd is restored to the establishment May 29.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Col Sir Edouard P C Girouard retires on retired pay July 13; Lieut temporary Capt A J Swinton to be Capt under the previsions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, June 2.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Lieut Lord Robert E Innes-Ker is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army June 11.

Infantry.

King's Own (R Lancaster Regt)—Capt H. H. Wilson, from Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Major (June 25, but not to carry pay or allowance before July 13).

Duke of Wellington's (W. Riding Regt)—Lieut G S W Rusbridger is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (June 23).

Dorset Regt—Lieut A K D Hall, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below R E Partridge (July 13).

Loyal N Lancs Regt—Lieut G S R Conwy to be Capt (June 1).

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt G E Bayley to be Major (July 1).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt G C Sladen is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 25) ; the following Lieuts to be Capts—R H S Walpole, D J C K Bernard, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (May 25).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Staff Nurse Miss Mabel L. Cutfield resigns her appointment (July 12).

Army Pay Department.

Capt. F. J. Bowen, Peymaster, to be Major (July 13).

Memoranda.

Inspector of Works and Hon. Capt. J A L Billingham, Staff for R. E. Services, is granted the hon rank of Major (July 1).

Lieut A P Wavell, Black Watch (R Highlanders), is granted the temporary rank of Capt while employed as a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, under the Director of Military Training at the War Office (July 13).

The following officers are granted the local rank of Capt while employed with the King's African Rifles, with effect from the dates stated against their names:—Lieut R H Locke, R B (Prince Consort's Own (May 29); Lieut S W H Silver, Suffolk Regt (May 30); Lieut E G M Thornycroft, King's Own (R Lancaster Regt) (May 30).

War Office, July 16.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Cavalry School—Ridingmaster and Hon. Lieut. P. Thwaite is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (July 15).

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt. G. A. Weir to be Major July 2.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt E W S Balfour to be Adjutant July 16.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt E C B Merriman resigns his commission July 17.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—The following Lieuts to be Capts ; E Sheppard, and to remain seconded. H E A Platt June 1.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut Sir Victor A F Mackenzie to be Capt July 3 ; the following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts : Sir Ian Colquhoun April 1 ; R C Brooke June 8.

Infantry.

Prince of Wales's Own W Yorks Regt—Sec Lieut W H Ramsbotham, from 5th Batt R Sussex Regt, to be Sec Lieut July 17.

Leicestershire Regt—Sec Lieut J T Waller to be Lieut July 3.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut R H Brodie resigns his commissions July 17.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut G W Nugent resigns his commission July 17.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Sec Lieut E N Willyams to be Lieut June 12.

Dorsey Reg t—Lieut A MMunby, from Border Regt; to be Capt June 16, but not to carry pay on allowances before July 17.

King's Shropshire L I—Superny Lieut H A R Hoffmeister is restored to the establishment June 22.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—Capt E E Cockburn retires on retired pay July 17; Capt C V Champion de Crespigny retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 17.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians—Capt J K Cockrane to be Major July 3.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut J A C Hogan resigns his commission July 17.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consorts Own—Capt G N Salmon to be Major July 3 ; Lieut G W Liddell to be Adjutant July 17.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Sister Miss Margaret F Steele resigns her appointment July 12.

Memorands.

Major-Gen E T Dickson is placed on retired pay July 16.

Col temporary Brig-Gen R N R Reade, CB in charge of Administration, Northern Command, to be Major-Gen, vice E T Dickson, July 16.

Col temporary Brig-Gen W E Bunbury, CB Indian Army, to be Major-Gen, vice Sir J G Ramsay May 1.

Lieut-Col temperory Col L G Watkins, Director of Ordnance Stores in India, from R A, to be Col March 7.

Capt and Brevet Major (Sir George B Macauley, Half-pay List. RE. retires on retired pay July 17.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry—The following to be Sec Lieut :—B J Davies, late Cadet, Oxford University OTC and M I B Shaw, late Cadet Birmingham University O T C July 17.

Admiralty, 16th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—Lieutenant Wilfrid George Holt Cree has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 11th July.

Admiralty, 17th July.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June, Chief Officer of Coast Guard William Charles Lindup has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned. Dated 4th May.

Eugene Emmanuel Smith. Dated 1st October. Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Murchie to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June. Engineer James Richard Clay to be Senior Engineer. Dated 17th July.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Lieutenant Charles Loreth Coxwell, R.D. Dated 16th May. Lieutenant Frederic Stanley Hickson. Dated 4th July. Lieutenant William Herbert Ellis. Dated 17th July.

War Office 19th July.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

Major-General Michael Frederic Rimington, C V O, C B, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General E V Gore, deceased. Dated 17th June.

War Office 19th July.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier General) Hugh P Hickman, to command the Cape of Good Hope District, and to retain the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, in succession to Major-General Sir H J Scobell, K C V O, C B, deceased. Dated 4th June.

Establishments.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing.—The date of appointment of the eight Flying Officers notified in the Gazette of the 16th July, is 13th May, 1912 and not as therein stated.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Captain Leslie St C Cheape is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry Dated 3rd July.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Capt Charles E Pym resigns his Commission. Dated 20th July.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain Edward A FitzGerald to be Major. Dated 2nd July.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Captain Cecil A. Shaw, D.S.O., resigns his commission. Dated 20th July.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Supernumerary Captain Fergus E. Adams is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th July.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant Arthur F Smith to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th April.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Edward H. Reid is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd June.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Major William Bryce retires on retired pay. Dated 20th July.

Captain Edward L Challenor to be Major. Dated 20th July.

Supernumerary Captain Basil E Crockett is restored to the establishment. Dated 20th July.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Edmund W B Weir is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st June.

The Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Charles E Anderson to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th June.

Memorandum.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Sir John Hanbury-Williams. K C V O, C M G, to be Major-General, vice A W Thorneycroft, C B. Dated 10th July.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 20th July on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,86,000	4,00,000	7,000	5,93,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	102	218	4	324
For previous 2 weeks of half year	4,36,000	6,28,000	13,000	10,77,000
Total for 3 weeks	6,22,000	10,28,000	20,000	16,70,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,99,734	2,36,869	5,817	4,42,420
Per mile of Ry..	109	130	3	242
Total to corresponding date...	6,79,723	6,85,997	16,620	13,82,340

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,50 509
Do. to date .....Rs. 2,87,698

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Why, John, what do you mean by burning our old love-letters ? I have been reading them, my dear. After I die someone who wishes to contest my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane.

I'm a self-made man, said the proud individual. Well, you are all right, except as to your head, commented the other part of the conversation. How's that ? The part you talk with is out of proportion to the part you think with.

Grandfather (enthusiastically)—I say, Willie, don't you want to go through a toyshop with me this afternoon, and see all the pretty things ? Twentieth-Century Child (indifferently)—I'm willing to, grandfather, if you will get any pleasure out of it.

An Irish emigrant, who had just arrived in New York, went up to a Yankee policeman and asked him what time it was. The policeman gave him a sharp rap on the head with his truncheon. It's just struck I, said he. The Irishman rubbed his head and said thoughtfully, "Thank the saints I didn't land an hour ago."

Aha! exclaimed Hurlock Sholmes, as he entered the apartment. There was a mouse in the room! Your power of scent, Hurlock, commented Wactor Dotsons is simply marvellous. Scent be bothered ? said the great detective. See the heel-marks of a woman's shoe on the chair!

Yes said the visitor from Pumpinville, you have some pretty tall structures here, but our town erected a building with more than a thousand storeys last summer and—A building of more than a thousand storeys ? echoed his friend. What brand do you smoke. Its a fact rejoined the Pumpinville native. I was referring to our new library.

Johnny (entering parlor)—Oh, it's you, is it ? Why I thought——Mr. Spooner—You thought what, Johnny ? Johnny—I thought it was one of them fellers from South Africa. Mr. Spooner—What made you think that, my little man ? Johnny—Why, Sis said she was going to try and get rid of a Boer to-night. And Mr. Spooner trekked soon after.

Some people were talking about their skill at different kinds of sports, when one of them said, If I had all the prizes now that I've won at bowling I'd be able to open a jeweller's shop. Begorra, that's nothing, said an Irishman, who did not want to be beaten. If I had all the ducks that I have been put out for at cricket I'd be able to open a poultry farm now.

A sailor's life is a hard one, said the steamer's captain. It is not so hard as is used to be before the coming of steam, he said, but it is still fearfully hard for all that. In fact, I never heard of but one man who had a decent excuse for going to sea. And who was he, captain? asked the passenger. Noah, the captain answered. For if the old fellow had remained on shore he would have been drowned.

BAD EGG!

New Boarder—How's the fare here?
Old Boarder—Well, we have chicken every morning.
That's first rate. How is it served?
In the shell!

JAM.

Mr. B.—What's Bobby crying for?
Mrs. B.—Oh, the poor boy caught his finger in the pantry door.
H'm! He evidently didn't get the jam he was looking for that time.

SOON CORRECTED.

Arthur was home in his native village for a holiday, and he was greatly taken with a neighbour's daughter.

His father, who had noted his admiration, remarked, casually, one day :—

Have ye noticed, my son, how old Joe Thomson's girl has sprung up lately ? She's getting into a real pretty girl.

Pretty ? said Arthur enthusiastically. Why father, she's as beautiful as Hebe !

What ! cried the old man indignantly. As beautiful as he be ? Why, where are your eyes ? Old Thompson's got a face like a suet pudding! Tis her mother the lass takes after. She's as beautiful as she be."

SMALL FOOTHOLD.

The moving-picture lecturer mounted the platform and waved his megaphone.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen," he announced, in stentorian tones, you see the dark, angry waves surging higher and higher. Even the small pinnacle that the beautiful heroine was standing on has been swept away. Now—"

Hold on, Bill! whispered the assistant. De gal can't stand on nothing What is she standing on, anyway?

For a moment the smooth-tongued lecturer was nonplussed. Then quickly recovering his composure he continued—

Ah, yes, ladies and gentlemen, the beautiful heroine is now standing on her dignity.

AT THE RESTAURANT.

First Customer (after looking at bill of fare)—I'll have roast sucking-pig, mashed potatoes, and cauliflower.

Second Customer—Give me toad-in-the-hole, scarlet runners, and turnips.

Third Customer—Cold beef, without horse-radish, cabbage and a glass of porter.

Waiter—Yessir.

Glides to speaking-tube and yells breathlessly. One pig mashed colly toad scarlet turnips, cold beef without horse cab and porter.

Fourth Customer (facetiously)—Waiter bring me a dog-biscuit and a bit of celery.

Fifth Customer—Calf's head without brain sauce.

Waiter—Yessir.

Shouts down speaking-tube—Biscuit for puppy with small salary and calf's head without brains.

PAY IN ADVANCE.

The young man from the country took his green necktie and his best girl to the restaurant, and, like some other young men, he was disposed to be facetious at the waiter's expense.

Waiter, he said I want you to bring me a grilled crocodile.

Yessir, replied the waiter, perfectly unmoved.

And, waiter, bring it with butter.

Yessir.

Then he stood there like a statue for a minute.

Well said the young man, aren't you going to bring it?

Yessir,

Why don't you, then?

Orders is that we get pay in advance for crocodiles sir. Crocodiles with butter are a thousand pounds. If you take it without butter, sir, it is one pound less.

The young man climed down.

COULDN'T TRUST THE OFFICIALS.

Pat, said the squire, I want you to go to the railway station and find out what time the next train leaves for London.

Yes, sorr.

After an absence of two hours he returned.

Good gracious! exclaimed the squire. What a time you've been.

Well, ye see yer honor, replied Pat I had to wait. I couldn't trust them station fellows ; they'd 'say anything so I stuck tight and seed the train start with me own eyes.

NO REVERSE SPEED.

That's a very knowing animal of yours, said a gentleman to the keeper of an elephant.

Very, was the cold rejoinder.

He performs strange ticks and antics, does he queried the gentleman.

Surprisin', retorted the keeper. We've taught him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with half a crown.

The gentleman handed the elephant half a crown, and, sure enough, he took it in his trunk and placed it in the box high out of reach.

"Well, that is very extraordinary, astonishing, truly, said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now let's see him take it out and hand it back."

"We never taught him that trick," retorted the keeper, who then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.

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Shape, Medium and Round in all sizes.

Quality.	Rs.	As.
1... ...	12	8
2... ...	10	8
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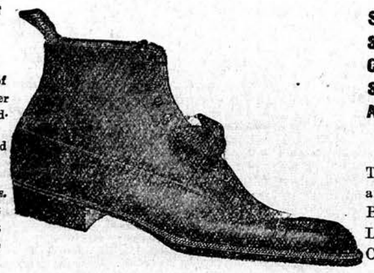

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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1909

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1] [BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkns.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	74 5-8		1-8
do. Rentes	92 1-4		un chgd
4-1-2 do. Sterling Loan	92 1-2		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities	64 3-16		un cogd
Silver in London Spot	27 5-16		3-16
do. 2 months' delivery	27 11-16		3-16
Silver in New York	59 7-8		3-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25.24 1-2		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 48		1-4
do. do. New York	4.87 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	3	9th May	
3 months' sight	3		un chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 11-16		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2		un chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 2-8		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		un chgd

Bar Gold per os. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £375,000.
The Bombay mails of the 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi this afternoon.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£40,703,000	Dec. £ 500 000
Public Deposits	£18,960,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Other Deposits	£41,800,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Government Securities	£14,000 000	Unchanged
Other Securities	£34,300,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Notes and Gold	£22 ,100,000	Dec. £1,204,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Steady.	Quiet.
Spot		
Futures	Mutilated.	
Manchester	Firm but not active.	
Total sales	... 7,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "	
Imports	... 2,900	
M Americanos	... 7-64 + 02	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7-16 unchgd	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7 04	6 93	6 85
—05	—05	—07
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 79	6 78	6 79
—07	—05	—07
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6 79	6 80	6 81
—7	—07	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12 78 Jan. 12 72.
New York Noon call Oct. ..... Jan. ..... Mutilated.
New Orleans 10 a.m., Oct ..... Jan. ..... do.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... .
" Receipts at " last year ... 3.0
" Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
" Exports to Continent ... 1,000
" Spot Cotton ... 13.0—20

Futures—Month of Oct 12 62—27 } Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12 39—20

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13—1-8
Futures month of Oct	... 12 77—26
Futures month of Dec.	... 12 78 —29
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports		4,000
do	Forwarded	66,000
do	Imports	19,000
do	Stocks	731,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi		Nominal
Do.	Months	.....
Do.	Name of Ports	
Wheat White Karachi		38 3-8+5-8
do.	Months	July-Aug.
Do.	Name of Ports—Hull—Dona.	
Wheat Red Kamchi		37 3-4+1-2
Do	Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal.	
Tone—Firm.		

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs.	} No sellers.
Do. Month	
Barletta Russ 62 1-2 lbs	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	37 3-8
Do Month	Jan.-Feb.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship	...54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months	... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months	.....
Do. Name of Ports	.....
Brown Cawnpore	...49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	62 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta	...(yesterday's) 60
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Sellers.	
To-day's Linseed Calcutta unreceived.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 55—1-2	
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
COTTONSEED—	
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-3-6+9 1	
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Done—Firm	

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREIGHTS—
Grain :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. 12s 6d—Value.
COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-16 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-2 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Sellers—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 77 7-8—3-16
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C F India (Double bags) ...13 2 1+1—3-1d.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Practically. Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c ... 12 3 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Value
10 2 3-4 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat, closed steadier.
S A & a Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 4 1-2—3-4
Months of Shipments ... Nov. Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments .....
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11—Aug—Value.
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 1 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 3—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Scarcely anything doing.

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AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [2ND AUG, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs ...	37,500	London	Chartered Bank
12 Boxes Sovs	9,00,000	Port Said	do
9 Boxes Bulls	4,68,480	London	National Bank
688 Bars Silver	15,00,000	do	do
1 Box Gold Coins	30,000	Marseilles	Chartered Bank
69 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	A'dria via Port Said	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21	23,359
B. B. and C. I. Railway	28	33,171

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for three mails. For Demand 1s. 4 1-32d. has been obtainable here and there, but the enquiry is small. Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 14 Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...13 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 3-4
Shanghai "	...197 1-4
Japan "	...160 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, and has advanced 1-8 in both positions during the day, closing steady as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	96 9 0
Settlement ...	"	96 7 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday prices for Bar Silver in London declined 3-16 both for ready and forward, the rates being 27 9-16 and 27 11-16 respectively. The fall is reported as due to China selling. New York was 3-8 down at 59 7-8. The local market opened easier at 70 ex duty for ready and after advancing 1-8 closes rather easier as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 9
Australian "	...	"	23 15 9
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	70 1 0
1st Settlement	...	"	70 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	70 4 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	79 7 0
1st Settlement	...	"	79 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	79 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 49 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. tenderers receiving only 2 per cent. The remaining 1 lakh was allotted at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50 lakhs, and for next week 50 lakhs is again offered.
The steamer which left London on the 19th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 19th July brings 70,000 bar gold £180, silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 17,20,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 22,80,000
Madras	...	...	... " 4,50,000
Total	...	...	... " 44,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 19th July and comes with the mail of the 26th July brings £90,000 bar gold, £210,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 35,80,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 8,20,000
Madras	...	...	... " 6,00,000
Total	...	...	... " 50,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th July and comes with the mail of the 2nd August brings £90,000 bar gold, £160,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 30,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 12,40,000
Madras	...	...	... " 6,50,000
Total	...	...	... " 49,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	51,95,000
Other Deposits	.....	10,96,000
Sundries	23,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	13,34,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised securities	.....	7,26,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised securities	.....	9,68,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	3,59,000
Bullion	.....	56,000
Balance with other Banks	1,84,000	.....
Sundries	.....	64,000
Cash	.....	52,64,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	16,003	11,015	+ 4,988
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st Aug.	2,480,330	2,454,077	+ 26,309
Shipments for the week Europe	3,310	13,082	— 9,773
China	9,973	13,135	— 3,162
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	13,283	26,216	—12,935
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 1st Aug. Europe	354,128	917,179	—563,051
China	36,616	14,510	+ 22,106
Japan	838,454	592,490	+245,964
Coast Ports	24,246	31,433	— 7,187
Total	1,253,444	1,555,612	—302,168
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	19,866	1,611	+18,255
China	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 28th July, 1912, 35,520 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 27th July 1912—51,916 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	272 760	400,760
Central India	483	160,963	147,521
Barsee and Nagur	39	112,806	117,092
Berar	.....	538,647	359,465
Central Provinces	.....	358,008	149,940
Total Comras	522	1,443,184	1,174,778
Dholleras	.....	29,238	267,060
Broach	.....	142,662	218,511
Compta and Dharwar	7,988	218 75	240,362
Westerns	3,525	80,4 5	41,670
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	386	125,809	295,981
Bengals. (Rajputana)	856	103,100	135,790
Sind	100	93,560	67,697
Persian	17	4,774	2,748
American	2,536	217,934	6,522
Egyptian	93	1,874	2,280
Other ports	.....	9,736	538
Total	16,003	2,480,086	2,454,077

a Of 175,743 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 1st Aug, 1912	2,480,385
	2,780,383
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 1st Aug, 1912	1,253,444
	1,526,942
Less Afloat	19,864
	1,507,078
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	905,000
	602,076
Less Up-country by rail	87,445
	514,631
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd Aug, 1912 ...	502,631
Difference since last week ...	—29,019

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The outstanding feature in the Home markets during the past week has been the sharp decline of Thursday and Wednesday last. Early deliveries of New Crop in Liverpool, after touching over 7d. fell 16 to 17 points. We have already referred to this in our daily reports; but the decline is noticeable as the heaviest we have experienced for many weeks, and snows that in spite of bull propagandism there is a weak spot in the market. Rates had been pushed up on unfavourable weather reports, but a level of 7d. at this time of the year proved the turning point. Though it is quite possible this price may again be reached and passed, should the crop prove really an inadequate one we see no reason at present to anticipate a higher range of values. The weather in July was unfavourable for the crop, but August opens more promisingly, should the weather this month continue favourable the chances are decidedly in favour of lower prices. The Bureau report is expected here to-morrow and will, for a time, affect the market one way or the other according to the bullish or bearish nature of its contents. The main thing, however, is the weather and this month will prove an important one in the making or marring of the crop. The Home markets close to-day with another sharp drop in prices.
The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct.	12 65	12 62	—03
" Dec.	12 65	12 69	+04
Spot	13 00	13 00	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct.	12 78	12 77	—01
" Dec.	12 80	12 78	—02
Spot	13 1-8	13	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	7 01	7 04	+03
" Sept.-Oct.	6 91	6 93	+02
Spot	7 32	7 44	+12

We have had moderate fluctuations in the local market during the past week. From Rs. 312 good Broach advanced to Rs. 317 1-2, and again declined to Rs. 312. To-day the rate opens at Rs. 312 1-2. In the general position of the market there is little change to report. Business is confined to "suttas," though occasionally an export house may come into the market as a seller of some particular description, such as Sindh-Punjab, for which buyers may be found in the bazaar. There is no general business doing yet. It may however be expected shortly, as soon as something definite is known as to the prospects of the American and Indian crops.
The enquiry for ready cotton continues moderate. Exporters to Europe have been in the market, but for Japan there is little demand. Mills are still the best buyers. Prices have fluctuated somewhat in sympathy with contract rates, but on the whole are steady with a tendency to advance for some descriptions. Nice Bengals have fetched Rs 265 to Rs. 270. Sawginned has sold at Rs. 298 to Rs. 300. The best Coomptas also fetch this price. Tasgaon-Miraj styles are selling at Rs. 307 to Rs. 310. Hand ginned Bagalkot-Bijapur has been placed at about Rs. 274-5 and ginned at Rs. 283 to Rs. 285. The enquiry for Comras styles has been poor and selection is difficult.
Crop reports continue quite satisfactory. In the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana the crop is doing well. In the Central Provinces and Berars there has been good rain during the past week, and the plants are flourishing and healthy. In Khandeish also the crop is making good progress. Reports from Kathiawar are most encouraging. In Broach some resowing will be necessary on low lying land, but otherwise the plants are doing well. From the Barsi-Nagar districts crop accounts are good. A break everywhere would now be beneficial, and may be looked for.

LATER.

During the early part of the day the rate for good Broach advanced to Rs. 312 1-2 as the bazaar anticipates a bullish Bureau Report. At the close rates are as under, and only a moderate business has been done in "suttas." Other quotations are more or less nominal. The Liverpool opener was steadier than expected.

QUOTATIONS :—
NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... ... Rs.	323	March
Good M. G. Broach	... ... Rs.	314	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	310	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... ... "	307	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	301	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	298	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	288	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	278	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	278	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	283	Dec.
" "	... "	290	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	263	Jan.,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	... "	298	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	... "	273	"
Good M. G. Westerns	... "	283	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 03	6 92	6 84	6 78
—01	—01	—01	—01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6 77	6 78	6 78	6 79
—01	—01	—01	—01

Apl.-May.
6 80
—01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm during the past week and a fairly large business has been done for the New Year. The following business is reported.
NAPLES: 1,000 to 1,500 tons wheat at 23s to 23-6 for August shipment.
ANTWERP Small lots ready steamer at 20s and cotton for August at 22-6. About 1,500 tons seeds for September at 20-6; and 2,000 tons seeds for December at 20s.
HAMBURG: 400 tons cotton at 23s. August.
HULL: 1,500 tons light seeds for August at 18s.; 800 tons light seeds September at 18s.; and a line for October at 17s. 6d. light cargo.
For the New Year 1,500 tons monthly January to June has been booked at 17s. light seeds.
TRIESTE-VENICE: 1,000 tons seed for December shipment at 20s.
LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES : A line of 1,000 tons a month from January to June has been booked at 20s. seeds.
For the New Year a line of 20,000 tons p. p. January to June has been done at 20s. to 20s. 6d.
About 2,000 tons Ore per month from January to December 1913 has been booked at 22s. 3d. for Antwerp and 23s. 3d. for Dunkirk.
The following are rates :—

	August.	September.
ANTWERP	... 22s.	Seeds, 22s. 6d. Cotton
DUNKIRK	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d. "
GENOA	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d. "
HAMBURG	... 23s.	" 23s. 6d. "
HAVRE	... 23s. 6d.	" 24s. "
TRIESTE-VENICE	... 25s.	" 26s. "
HULL	... 19s.	light. cargo September only.
MARSEILLES	... 19s.	Seeds
LONDON	... 18s.	" 18s. 6d. Cotton

The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Prices have given way further under the influence of easier markets at Home and free arrivals locally. There has been little demand by shippers and the tone of the market has been very quiet. Speculators are doing little in New Crop but have been unloading September delivery. The market closes quiet as under.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	10 10 0 B.T.
September	... "	11 7 0 R.T.
April-May, 1913...	... "	10 8 0 "

RAPESEED :—
The market has been quiet for ready staff with only a moderate demand, and prices are easier. New Crop has kept fairly steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May 1913	Rs.	8 4 0 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 1 0 B.T.
" Yellow " ...	Rs.	9 2 0 "

WHEAT :—
The Home markets are firm and prices have advanced. The local market has kept very steady with a tendency to advance. A moderate business has been done, and the tone of the market at the close is firm.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	Rs.	5 5 0 R.T.
White Delhi, ugust-Sept.	"	5 7 0 "
White Delhi, Ap- May, 1913	"	5 8 6 "

GINGELLY SEED :—
Crop accounts are satisfactory and prices are easier for New Crop in which some business has been done.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs.	53 0 0
Black Kutni... ...	"	" 46 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
At the moment the market is quiet owing to little demand, and a consequent increase of stocks, and rates are easier. Holders are, however, firm and anticipate higher prices as soon as there is an improvement in the enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	12 6 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
The market is steady, and forward rates for New Crop are a trifle better.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	27 0 0
Dec.-Jan.	... "	25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
There is little or nothing doing in old crop. New Crop prospects are good and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready Sold ...	...Rs.	49 0 0 nominal
Jan-Feb.	... Rs.	45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market has been steady during the week with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 2 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	...	16,003 bales.
Wheat	... ...	...	175,717 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	...	100,869 "
Rapeseed	... ...	...	26,729 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	4,004 "
Poppyseed	... ...	...	19,155 "
Groundnuts	... ...	...	358 "
Castorseed	... ...	...	14,766 "
Rice	... ...	...	86,593 "
Myrabollams	... ...	...	3,890 "
Cottonseed	... ...	...	666 "
Mowrasced	... ...	...	19,520 "
Gram	... ...	...	26,416 "
Joowar	... ...	...	3,775 "
Maize	... ...	...	3 "
Barley	... ...	...	12,606 "

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been a moderate business passing during the week in 10's and 20's but the enquiry has fallen off to some extent. Prices have kept fairly steady but at the close the tendency is to give way slightly. The demand has again been for Hong Kong and the Shanghai market continues dull. The Home markets for cotton have been easier the last few days, and should this continue prices here should also decline.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Manchester market continues firm but there is less activity. Business is still difficult owing to the high prices asked and distant deliveries offered.
WHITE GOODS.—The market continues steady with a moderate business doing.
GREY GOODS.—There is a better demand in the local market and prices are firm.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market still continues dull, but prices are keeping steady owing to the firmness of Home quotations. Forward business is checked on account of the high prices asked.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—Prices at Home are firm and business is on a small scale. Here the market is quiet but the demand is improving.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The Bombay market is dull. Home prices are firm and distant shipments only are offered by manufacturers.
DHOOTIES.—The local market is quiet, but there is some improvement in the enquiry. Home prices are firm and there is little forward business doing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has shown no change during the week. The market here had become very quiet and values have again receded.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chhikar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chhikar" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	0	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150 cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		Rs.	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand 75	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Imp Brilliant 76	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125	American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125		per 2 tins 4 0 0	
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125		"	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125		8 l gallons. per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins 125		"	3 6 0
Firm.		"	4 0 0

SHARES.

The market is firm and rates have advanced in many cases. Good and satisfactory reports of monsoon from all parts and the expected large profits of mills have supported a great deal.
Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,740; Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 85 1-2; Indian Specie are at Rs. 65; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 12 1 2 to Rs. 12 3-4 C. D.; Central Bank at Rs. 28 1-2; Credit Bank at Rs. 11 1-2; Eastern Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 89.
In Press companies, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 140; Mercantile Press at Rs. 21; Munmar's at Rs. 287 1-2; New Mofussil's at Rs. 875 and New Berar's at Rs. 560.
In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 770; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing to Rs. 292 1-2; Bombay United to Rs. 550; Century Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 297 1-2; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2,135; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,530; Crescents have improved to Rs. 106 1-4; David's to Rs. 467 1-2; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 207 1-2 to Rs. 210; Fazulbhoys have advanced to Rs. 422 1-2; Framjee Petit's to Rs. 1,660; Finlay's to Rs. 347 1-2; Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 190; Khatau Makanji mill shares during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,400; and later on have advanced to Rs. 1,440; Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 775; Madhauji Dharamsey mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,615; Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,750; Morarji Goculdas mill shares to Rs. 3,100; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 245; New City of Bombay have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,080; Phœnix to Rs. 136 1-4; Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 822 1-2; Standards are at and about Rs. 1,370; swan mill shares have changed hands at Rs 240; Swadeshi's after touching Rs. 1,630, have declined to Rs. 1,610.
In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 577 1-2; Bombay B. B. and Tramways Co., Ld. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 172 and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 168; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 295 and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 295; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares at Rs. 810; Shivrajpur's at Rs. 22 3-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares at Rs. 88 1-2; de erred at Rs. 190 and Preference shares at Rs. 186; Treachers have declined to Rs 460.
In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 685 X. D.; Amritsar Pattis are quiet at Rs. 140 C. D.; Tapty Valley shares have changed hands at Rs 536 1-4 C. D.; Sindh Light railway shares have advanced to Rs. 143 X D. Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 138; Central Provinces are unchanged at Rs. 74 and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 97.
The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th July.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 27th July, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 6,649,742
Balance to be remitted from 28th July 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 8,850,258

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,51,282
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 21,955
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 6,94,952
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 10,717

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912. ... ...Rs. 34,407
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,280
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,47,782
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 5,428

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912. ... ...Rs. 16,040
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,347
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 63,353
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 8,880

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th July. 1912 ...Rs. 10,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 17.

It would need the glow of Elizabethan imagery to paint the scene at Windsor yesterday. The King and Queen moved in a vast company, which in its brilliance and variety made a sort of Empire in microcosm. The East was there in the picturesque semblance of the Indian Princes. The Dominions spoke their loyalty in the genial person of Mr. Borden. Every nation had its Ambassador, and every department of State its legate. Across a clement sky which was all the pleasanter by contrast with the recent heat-wave, the future seemed to move in the shape of the Army airship; and the past stood out with all its Royal pride of history confessed, in the grey and stately Keep of a thousand years.

Whoever concluded the new and extended understanding between Russia and Japan, it is clear that Prince Katsura did not do so, for he is to-day somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Ural Mountains. The new agreement, which supplements previous agreements made in 1907 and 1910, relates to Mongolia, and defines spheres of influence for each Power in that province. It thus removes the danger of differences which might arise through the disturbed condition of Mongolia. It is no more true to say that the new understanding means the "division" of Mongolia, than it would be true to suggest that the Anglo-Russian Convention means the "division" of Persia. The Mongolian arrangement, in fact, very much resembles the Persian understanding. It seems quite possible that there will be further developments, though nothing amounting to an alliance. As has been said on previous occasions, the growth of more amiable relations between Japan and Russia can be contemplated by Great Britain with entire satisfaction.

Mr. Harold Baker made his maiden speech the other day as Financial Secretary to the War Office, and celebrated the occasion by sounding a new depth of complacency on that Department's behalf. Lord Haldane's platform speeches on the Territorial Army used to present a glowing vision of "the national" force rising to a total of 900,000. All the same he was content to fix the official strength at 315,000, and failed entirely to come anywhere near it. Now Mr. Baker explains that it was never intended that the Territorials should attain to their nominal establishment. "The 315,000 was a Parliamentary maximum . . . It was not a military maximum." So that there are three sets of figures according to the audience before whom the scheme has to be justified—the dizzy heights of imagination for the platform, the "Parliamentary maximum" for the House of Commons, and the actual numbers for practical working.

When Colonel Seely came to reply on the debate, he announced that the War Office are not satisfied with a shortage of 40,000 or 50,000 men. His zealous Financial Secretary had contrived to leave a distinct impression that they were. The two states of mind came to very much the same thing in practice so long as Ministers are content to fill the gap by relying on the National Reserve. Colonel Seely admits that "it should be considered a disgrace for any young man with health and strength to do nothing for the defence of his country." But if anything condones and encourages the disgrace, it is surely the avowed reliance of the War Office upon the better sort doing double duty!

Sir Almroth Wright takes the science of healing a long stride further in the latest report of his bacterial work at St. Mary's Hospital. Since Metchnikoff discovered that in the white corpuscles everybody has a "bodyguards," it has been Sir Almroth's task to assist this permanent garrison against what one may call the germal invasion. Health being simply a measure of resistance, he has classified the tuberculous into two classes—those whose strength has been sapped by disease or harmful conditions, and those who, like the savages, have never specialised resistance at all. But the latest theory is that dead germs engender battle in the gallant little phagocites, just as live germs do, and inoculation on these lines may mean reinforced resistence if only the experiments can be carried far enough. It is a new case of the "dead burying the dead," and giving the living a new lease of life into the bargain.

The great weakness of the speeches in the House of Lords against the Trans-Persian Railway was that they dwelt far too much upon the probable cost of the scheme and upon the chance that the railway will not pay. At present these are not issues which concern either the Government or the public very much. So far as this country is concerned, the scheme is being backed by the greatest and shrewdest financial interests in the city. If financial houses of the highest eminence think it worth while to join in spending £100,000 to study the possibilities of such a railway, one may rest assured that it is no wild-cat project. In the meantime we need not worry ourselves about whether it will pay or not. That will only become a question of practical politics if British or the Indian Government are asked for guarantees.

The fact is that what we really need is more knowledge of the problems involved, and that is why one approves of the action of the Government in extending benevolent support to the preliminary investigations. One hears that the line will injure British trade; but, as Lord Morley shrewdly pointed out, the merchants of Moscow hold that it will probably injure Russian trade. Perhaps it would be more graceful to say that the line will confer more benefit upon British-Indian traders than upon their Russian competitors. One is not much impressed by Lord Inchcape's intervention in the debate. The head of one of the greatest shipping organizations in the world, which at present has almost a monopoly of the passenger traffic in the Persian Gulf, must find it difficult to contemplate the new scheme impartially. The surprising thing about Lord Curzon's speech is his doubt whether Persia will gain much more from the railway. Surely Persia needs binding together in bands of steel to prevent her from falling to pieces. Half the recent troubles are due to the absence of roads or any means of communication.

It would take a molten pen and a red-hot plate to do justice to the heat of Tuesday. The Evening papers hour by hour told the glowing story of the desperation with which the resourceful few sought shade and shelter in St. Paul's or the tubes. They met with hardly the same measure of edification or success, for several of the tube railways held their victims up for twenty minutes. It is to be hoped that lack of current meant no lack of air, and that these kidnapped fugitives found the interval of darkness bearable. They had asked for shade, and they certainly got it. But, after all, they were in better case than the parboiled inhabitants upon the surface, and if the tubes can offer a daily programme of darkness with the chill on they may prosper with an exceeding great prosperity.

The truth about the Austro-Hungarian artillery is explained in some detail in the "Economist." For forty years Austria has been using bronze guns, and with modern powder they are almost useless. The whole of the Austro-Hungarian artillery—fortress, siege guns, howitzers, field guns, even the mountain batteries—could be readily outranged by an army equipped with modern steel weapons. The cause of this extraordinary situation is unwillingness to order guns from Krupp. The whole of Austria's artillery must now be scrapped, and meanwhile the Austrian Army apparently counts for very little among the forces of the Continent. This is the story of the sixties over again. Why is it that Austria invariably comes to grief through defective weapons?

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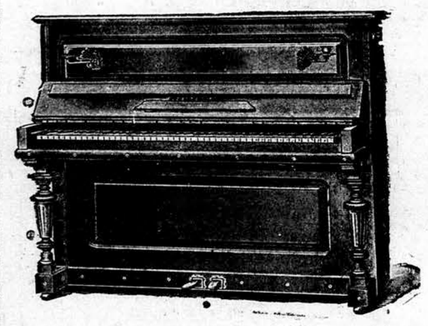
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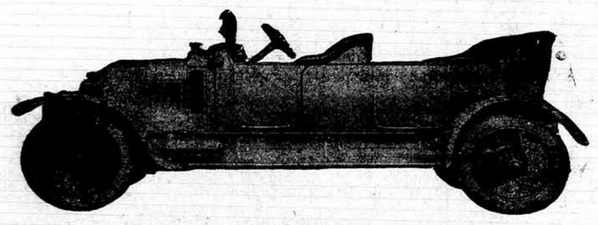

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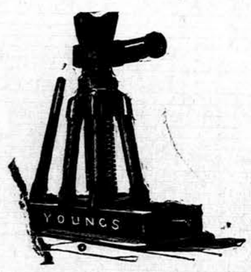

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